THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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PROGRESSIVE SPIRITUALISM.

Immortal High Jinks at Fort Lee—The Ghostly, the Gloomy, the Glad, the Gushing, and the Gassy Assembled in Immense Numbers—Trances, Dances, and Sandwiches—Speeches, Songs, and Spooks—The Man Who Took no Sugar in His Coffee on Hand, Etc.

The Progressive Spiritualists of New York and Brooklyn assembled together, with their wives, children, young men, and maidens, and betook themselves to Fort Lee on the steamer Thomas Hulse, which left the foot of Christopher street at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. When this collection of communicators with the spirit land were all on board, the visitor had before him such a menagerie of long-haired men and emaciated, wild-looking women as perhaps he never before witnessed. Here the model medium bloomed in perfection, with his Leonide locks brushed back from his noble brow in the regulation literary style, a patriarchal beard flowed down to his breast, and he looks meekly from out a pair of dim grey eyes that sometimes assume a haggard, sometimes a wild and wearied look. His conversation is transcendental, logical, and lucid as ink, and the listener, in the vain attempt to follow the thread of his arguments, finds himself wading considerably out of his depth in a sea of verbosity.

THE SCENES ON BOARD

were quite amusing from the presence of an eccentric individual who rejoices in a regal name. This gentleman was seemingly an artless youth of some sixty summers, with a stentorian voice. He had spiritualism badly on the brain, as the most trivial remark addressed to him on the state of the weather, or anything equally inconsequent, was sure to have the ludicrous effect of starting him on a spiritualistic yarn, which he reeled off at a terrible rate, and it afforded a select few much amusement to observe the way he generally turned the subject towards his favorite topic. He was of opinion that Christ was imbued with the spirit of Confucius, and the Christian doctrine of damnation seemed to excite his particular ire. He was particularly fond of the expression "doctrine of damnation," and never lost an opportunity of ringing it in. Around this genius was an assemblage of women, who dwelt lovingly on every word uttered by this spiritualist sage. Curiosity was excited to know what his profession was, as he had a knack of showing the extraordinary affinity between spiritualism and patent medicines, he urging that the spirit of his grandfather had revealed to him drugs that would cure everything, from a broken limb to the last stages of consumption; and now his attention is engrossed in growing a spiritualistic grape-vine, the seeding of which was revealed to him in like manner by his accommodating ancestor. Altogether the conversation and rhapsodies of this queer vender of patent medicines was a strange medley, embracing everything from the omniscience of God and grapevines to comic stories and sentimental spiritualism. The other mediums were quite roared down by this lion, and kept themselves in reserve for a performance on shore. Occasionally a smile would ripple on the face of one of the party who was not a spiritualist, but he was gently warned not to indulge in a laugh, as the unbelievers were in the minority, and it would go pretty rough with them in the event of a row. The females greatly affected corkscrew curls, and a Paris milliner would have been shocked to death to have seen the curiously combined colors of their toilettes. Pink silk with yellow trimmings would have been rather a neat and quiet display alongside some of the gorgeous dresses of the lady mediums.

At length Fort Lee is reached, and after a landing of baskets, containing a superabundance of earthly food and spirits, is effected, these festive religionists wind their way up to the summit of the mount.

THE GROUND

is reached at length, and a preliminary skirmish takes place for the possession of tables before the main muffin struggle is opened. When the feast was finished dancing was commenced in right good style. The unsophisticated youths went at it with their coats off and lighted cigars in their mouths, fast and furious became the reels and waltzes, and all was going merry as a marriage bell, when a gentlemen in a "tall hat" ventured to remark on the impropriety of dancing with coats off and smoking in the presence of ladies. The new-comer was evidently a scholar as well as a gentleman, for he prefaced his observations with the remark that such proceedings were not "*engregilie*" nor "*aistingy.*" After this, proceedings were conducted on the strictest order of etiquette. This was merely an episode, not given with the intention of hinting that the audience were not well-bred, for indeed they were all highly respectable people, and conducted themselves with the greatest propriety.

THE SPEAKER'S STAND.

Here the Hon. Warren Chase, of Ohio, was exhorting his hearers to live properly in this world, so as to be prepared for another state of existence; and that the farther we advanced in this world the farther we would find ourselves advanced in the next, or, as we go out of this world, the next will find us. He spoke very fervently, and was listened to with a great deal of attention by an appreciative audience. When he finished two ladies sang a charming duett to a very plaintive melody, and after it Mr. Andrew Jackson Davis, the founder of "progress in lyceums" in the United States, spoke to the effect that the spiritualists were the advanced guards of future civilization, and they should have to encounter much contumely and derision, but in the end would triumph, and from the ranks of the little boys of the lyceum now before them would spring the future legislators of these United States. Mr. Davis is a pleasing-looking gentleman, and evidently sincere in his endeavors to do good; though having a fair faith in the doctrines of spiritualism, he either discountenances all outer exhibitions conducive of ridicule, and in his conversation and manners shows no eccentricity. He was followed by his wife, Mrs. Davis, who spoke in a beautifully modulated and silvery voice. She graphically described the many comforts that attend the Spiritualist religion, and how delightful it was to hold sweet converse with the spirits of the dear departed, and concluded by saying that we should be true to the highest and best that is within us, and then we could not fail to be happy. A remarkable-looking gentleman who peddled razor-strops around Nassau street, then let loose on the crowd enough eloquence to have disposed of a shipload of his wares. He apostrophized the sun, moon, stars, and lightning, and afforded all present a good deal of fun at his witty remarks. It was understood that he took no sugar in his coffee. During the speaking about thirty or forty people congregated in the woods above the precipice to form

THE CIRCLES,

of which there were two, one inside the other. Those inside sat down, but those outside stood up. In about seven or eight minutes a shudder was observed to pass over the frame of a woman in the inner circle. She gradually became quite convulsed, sobbed and rubbed her hands violently for a space of five or six minutes, then threw her arms around like an electrified bullfrog. The crowd commenced to get frightened. One medium made mysterious passes over her and down her back, but all to no avail. The agitation increased. Two more tried their powers with no better success, until a mulatto medium cried out, "She is under the influence of the spirit of a Catholic priest." This woman then made a lot of passes, among which was the sign of the cross, that succeeded in restoring consciousness. The clairvoyant stated the priest was trying to convert her, but she had struggled with him successfully. It was afterwards ascertained that this woman was an Orange Protestant of the strictest order, and that her mind had been dwelling on religion for some time past. Another woman, who came from Massachusetts, went off into a trance and became possessed of the spirit of an "Indian." She scrambled over the precipice in an agonizing way, causing the spectators great terror, and gave vent to a lot of unmitigated twaddle about squaws, wampum, and fire-water. She spoke in broken English that still had a twang of Yankee land about it, and the noble savage that possessed her seemed to have been a model *Brave*, as he wanted to get home to his squaw, besides being down on fire-water. Shortly after this Indian got back to his happy hunting grounds, another medium become filled with the spirit of Lola Montez, who smiled gracefully, flirted frightfully, and went deeply into a discussion of woman's rights. Some of the mediums present declared the spirit was too strong for the clairvoyant, and the shade of Lola was left in peace. In about an hour after this, this same medium was possessed of another spirit and cried out, "ho for a fiddle and a fine platform," and behold! the etherial substance of the late "Jim Crow" was among the crowd. The medium's capering caused the gaping rustics ranged aroung great astonishment, and one big negro wench said, in evident fear, "God a-mercy! what am dem dar? Oh, golly!" Everybody enjoyed the fun, and amiability was the order of the day. The rain interfered a little with the dancing, but among one thousand to twelve hundred people, there are always sure to be some adepts in the art of amusing, and a party from Mr. Conway's theatre, Brooklyn, made the welkin ring with songs and comical speeches. The boat left at 6, and in an hour after the party was landed at Christopher street in a pelting rain storm.—*N. Y. World.*

AARON JONES IN TRAINING.

A Cheerful Walk of Twenty Miles in Three Flannel Shirts and a Winter Coat, on a July Day—His Meat and His Drink.

Some days since we published a very full account of the doings of McCool and his trainers, and we now give some interesting details of the preparations of Aaron Jones for his fight with McCool, which will take place about fifty miles from Cincinnati, on Saturday, the 31st of August.

The Buckeye House, in Cincinnati, where Jones is in vigorous training, is admirably adapted to this kind of business, for it gives all the advantages of shade and coolness, and river, hill, and road exercises. Situated on the bank of the Ohio, in a nice valley, with towering hills across the river, on the Kentucky side, it is a very pleasant place of resort for those who take enough interest in the matter to visit Mr. Jones, and there are many visitors there every day. James Cusick, who is one of the best trainers in the world, who went to England and trained Heenan for the Sayers fight and Coburn for the Mace fight, and who combines gentlemanly qualities with the requisite characteristics of the thorough trainer, is training Aaron Jones, and doing it remarkably well. He watches his man with the vigilance of a faithful sentinel, and puts him through the terrible work of the training with the discipline of a martinet.

The daily work is divided between walking, rowing, exercises with weights and bags, and rubbing down. The hardest portion of it is the walking to strengthen legs and reduce flesh that is superfluous. A walk of ten miles and return, incased in three flannel shirts and a winter coat, with a morning sun pouring down 90 degrees of heat from an unclouded sky, with perspiration running in streams from face, head, limbs, and body, is hard work, and well calculated to make a man "strong on his pins!" The trainer has to go through this work, also, without the superfluous clothing, of course.

He keeps his pupil at top speed, and requires him to talk rapidly, although panting with exertion. This is to accustom the lungs to quick work and steady action, for they will be allowed only one-half minute of rest between rounds in the fight. After the heavy walk of the day the body is rubbed down, sponged, and covered with dry clothing. Only very plain food is allowed, and that with scarcely any seasoning. Liquors are used very carefully, and in homœopathic doses; occasionally a little brandy or sherry, and occasionally a glass of the best quality of ale.

Mr. Jones is in the best spirits possible, and rapidly arriving at a splendid condition of body. He will enter the ring a much smaller man than his opponent, but fully his equal in endurance, and the fight will be one of great strength and size and but little science on the part of McCool, against considerable strength and a great deal of science on the part of Jones. There is not near so much disparity in age as has been represented. The fact is, Jones is only thirty-four years of age. He was born in Shropshire, England, on the 1st March, 1833. His years have been overestimated by those entirely ignorant on the subject, because he commenced fighting when he was very young—in his fourteenth year, in fact.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Anticipated Row Between the King and Bishop Staley—Commercial Failures—Return of the Lackawanna—Celebration of the Fourth—Arrival of General McCook.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—By the barque Roincer we have Honolulu dates to June 22. A serious difficulty is anticipated between Bishop Staley and the King, by reason of a letter written by the former, charging the latter with non-payment of subscription to the Church, and using language of the most insulting character. The sugar mill of Decatton was destroyed by fire on the night of June 5. The missionary packet Morning Star arrived on June 10 from a cruise among the Marquesas Islands, and reports the mission stations in a flourishing condition. The United States steamer Lackawanna returned from a cruise on the 9th of June. The firm of E. C. McCandless & Co. has failed; liabilities, $30,000; assets, $8000. The Fourth of July was to be celebrated in a brilliant manner. General McCook, Minister resident of the United States, and family arrived on the evening of the 21st of June from his visit to the States.

JEFF. DAVIS.

The Rebel Ex-President Incog. at the Theatre Royal in Montreal—He is Recognized and Enthusiastically Cheered by the Crowd.

MONTREAL, July 18.—A large and fashionable audience was present at the Theatre Royal tonight, to witness the representation of *The Rivals*, for the benefit of the Southern Relief Fund. Jeff. Davis, the ex-Confederate chieftain, attended *incognito*, and between the first and second acts he was recognized by the audience, who arose and cheered him loudly. Subsequently the orchestra played "Dixie," and on the termination three cheers were again given, which Davis recognized by repeated bows. He was accompanied by several members of the Howell family.

Death of a Congressman Elect.

Flake's Galveston (Texas) *Bulletin* of the 10th instant says:—"We have intelligence that the Hon. Claib Hubbard, member of Congress elect from this State, was killed at Columbus, in a bar-room fight, by a man named Speers, who was also killed by the guard while endeavoring to make his escape. The deceased had long been a prominent politician; had been a member of both the United States and Confederate Congress." Another account gives the name of the deceased as C. C. Herbert.

THE VETO MESSAGE FORESHADOWED.

Is the President Bound to Execute the Last Reconstruction Law of Congress?—Mr. Johnson's Official Organ Thinks Not—Congress and its Laws are to be Defied.

From the Washington Intelligencer of yesterday.

Solemnly sensible of the moral responsibility we assume to readers of discrimination and candor, we deliberately announce our conscientious belief that a national crisis is at hand.

With the humility of painful conviction we offer to-day no rash observations; but in melancholy sincerity we implore every citizen to banish for the hour all prejudice and prepossession, and consider with us the transcendent issue which appears at last to have arisen in the country from the long and distracting strife of partisanship, and which, we are constrained to believe, threatens consequences of infinite calamity to all classes of the American people.

A bill has been framed in the national legislature, in which are contained many features kindred to those of the expediency and unconstitutionality of which our convictions are well known. But great as we deem an occasion on which the inviolability of provisions of the organic law is in question, the present is one when mere infractions of the Constitution, however gross in form or evil in tendency, must be assigned a grade to which our discourse cannot descend. The decisions of the courts, the influences arising from business and social relations, and even the fluctuations of party ascendancy, may modify, correct, or overrule, sooner or later, the errors of legislation, however deplorable in actual mischief or in hypothetical tendency. The frame of the political body may still subsist in its vital organs for the conservation of remedial agencies. But when, from whatever cause and by whatever instrumentalities, the essential pillars of the State are tottering, interests, otherwise of the highest importance, sink to insignificance.

To a question of such gloomy dignity we humbly invite our fellow-citizens. The tripod of government—the fundamental division into executive, legislative, and judicial departments; the sole equilibrium of order, the primordial principle of this great republic—is menaced, and if it is suffered to fall, our society must swiftly go to ruin. Let us consider the bill which is before the President for his action.

It is supplementary to two other acts of Congress now in force, under which, according to the responsible opinion of a jurist, there does not exist, for all the purposes of a State, except keeping the peace and conducting certain elections, a valid local government, under and by virtue of the Constitution and the popular will of each State. The present supplementary bill provides in the first section that "said Governments, if continued, were continued subject in all respects to the military commanders of the respective districts, and to the paramount authority of Congress," these districts being composed, each, of one or more States, formerly enjoying their constitutional relations in the Union, and the commanders being officers of the national army detailed to them respectively in conformity to the previous statute, of which the words quoted are declared to be the valid interpretation. By the second section it is provided that the several district commanders, not by authority of the Commander-in-Chief nor of the General of the Army, but subject to the disapproval of the latter, and inferentially not subject to the disapproval of the former, but by the exclusive authority of Congress and by force of this act, shall have and exercise the appointing power whenever, "in the opinion of such commander, the proper administration of said act shall require it."

Under the declared statutes above, and under such a provision, no official in the State acts by authority of the State or its people. The "consent of the governed" is solemnly and formally abrogated as a law and as a principle in one-third of the republic.

There is, therefore, no vestige to be left of any kind of local authority. Local action, by whomsoever performed, or under whatsoever color of authority, is completely destitute of sanction, and must derive the whole of its validity from the virtue negatively or positively given it by the general Government. Whether it is constitutional thus to cancel in toto the entire corporate being of a State, and in toto the acknowledged inalienable rights of twelve millions of persons, once on an equal footing with all the members of the Union, is a question altogether foreign, and comparatively inconsiderable at this grave moment.

But the observation which befits this place is, that, according to these provisions, and many others in the bill, all legislative, executive, and judicial power operative in those States is merged in the general mass of legislative, executive, and judicial power of the United States. All public agents, then, must necessarily be public agents of the United States. There are no officials of the State of any species or in any degree. This, however, is not left to inference. The ninth section expressly requires the whole of them, without exception, not already adopted as Federal officers, to become such, by each taking the oath of office prescribed by the act of Congress in 1862. In number, the great majority of these officers of the United States have become such by adoption, but the remainder are to be appointed on behalf of the United States. No provision is made for commissioning them; but official competency does not depend wholly upon commission, but mainly upon *de facto* performance under due appointment.

The provisions quoted, and many others in the bill, contemplate a power to be vested in the respective commanders, with a corresponding moral, but with no constitutional responsibility for the administration of these statutes, in the manner of an Executive magistrate. By the third section the General of the army is vested with the like power and responsibility as to removing and appointing officers. It is observable that, notwithstanding the peculiar and powerful civil functions devolved upon these officers, it was not thought fit to bind them by any peculiar oath, none being required but what they have taken in common with the cadets at West Point, as a qualification for an exclusively military office.

The several provisions overruling the Attorney-General's construction of the former acts distinctly impart the independent power of removal and appointment to each commander, and to the General of the army, whenever they may deem it expedient to exercise the discretion, in the case of every officer acting in their respective districts, without any exception, but inferentially of postmasters, revenue officers, and judges, district attorneys, marshals, etc., of the courts belonging to the regular judiciary of the United States.

We are persuaded that no exaggeration will be imputed to the following deductions from the foregoing:—

Without considering whether or not by an abuse of the Constitution Congress has thought fit to occasion an immense accession to the jurisdiction of the United States, as a Government of limited powers, and consistently with the accession has made provision for a corresponding complement of officers and agents, greater in number, perhaps, than the entire official list of the United States hitherto; and also for a system of colonial government and political regulation, comprised in the residuum of former laws of the States respectively, and in the statutes of which these, including the present bill, are the principal, which may go under the general name of "Reconstruction laws;" the marked features of this system are three:—1. That the Government is essentially military. 2. That all officers and agents employed in its administration—executive, legislative, and judicial—primarily Federal, or so by adoption, under and by virtue of the said States, are removable at pleasure. 3. That the President of the United States is virtually exonerated by these laws from agency or responsibility in their execution. A fourth peculiarity of the highest consequence at an earlier day has now fallen somewhat behind the present inquiry, except as facilitating apprehension, viz.:—The President was ousted of his magistracy, in a great degree, over these States in common with the other States of the Union, in as far as their constitutional relations corresponded with the latter, by the passage of the act of 2d of March. But the pleasure of Congress in excluding all their representatives left their condition such as to render it expedient, in his judgment, rather to waive the question than to prolong the disturbance. This forbearance he had the power, however ineffectually for the end, to exercise, because he was not bound to decide upon the constitutionality of the acts. They were acts which could be executed, and if so, but one Executive existed to perform that duty. But acts of Congress which purport to exonerate from, or forbid the President to execute them cannot be laws, for nothing is a law of the United States which the President is not bound to execute. The startling question, then, is, whether the President of the United States has the right to treat as laws, in any actual instance, the several provisions of this bill that contemplate their execution without his authority?

The expediency of a duality or of any other division of the executive power of the Federal Government was exhaustively discussed in the Convention of 1787, which immortal body at length ordained that "the executive power of the United States should be vested in a President, to hold his office for four years." Whenever, then, the United States has or exercises a power, and that power or any part of it is executive, there is no constitutional possibility of executing that power otherwise than through the President. There is nowhere in the Constitution any power given Congress to exonerate, or given him to abdicate either as to a particular law, or as to the laws applicable to a particular territory.

There is a constitutional provision for his removal if he fails of firm fidelity. The only safety of public liberty is in his responsibility, and a power in him to forego his constitutional duty is only another name for the ruinous privilege of shirking a constitutional accountability. Nor could he, by a corrupt and treasonable collusion with the legislature, exonerate himself from his sworn duty, under pretense that Congress had exercised a power of erecting a special or local executive for a particular law or class of laws. If he could not procure such an exoneration how can he accept such?

An act passed by Congress to be executed without the responsibility of the sole Executive of the United States is not a law. As well might the city councils of Washington pass such an act. It would be an enactment *ultra vires*. Their charter gives certain powers, and such an act would be beyond their powers. But though Congress has larger powers, it has not this power a particle more than the councils of this city if their charter, the Constitution, does not give it.

What, then, is the President's duty? He has solemnly sworn to execute faithfully the office of President of the United States, and to the best of his ability preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution. There are fourteen volumes of statutes in the United States. He is bound to execute every one of them when occasion calls. But if enactments exist which forbid him to execute their provisions, by direction or by implication, it is impossible that they can be laws, and if not laws, they cannot repeal, modify, hinder, obstruct, or embarrass laws, much less Constitutions, State or Federal. If enactments purporting to be in force in the United States as laws of the land, yet which cannot be, because not executable by the only Executive which can execute a law, are put into practical operation by persons pretending to be executives, and the operations of these persons contravene or hinder in any degree other laws really in force, nobody can pretend to doubt what the case is, what the President's duty is, and what are the consequences of any hesitation or faltering on his part. When such a collision between the laws and the unwarrantable authority of insurgents or revolutionists (or, what are the same things, executive officers not agents of the only Executive) actually arises, be the abstract merits of the controversy what they may, and be the motives of the parties good or evil, it is certain that public order is brought to the fearful extremity of a dependence for the time on the courage, prudence, and fidelity of one man—the general magistrate of the Union.

There is even more a matter of anxious and earnest solicitude at such a time as this, when the chosen agents of a new, vast, and anomalous government over one-third of the country, a government unknown either in State or Federal law, and which threatens to utterly swallow up both, are military chieftains, armed and prepared for any of those fell enterprises, whether of tyranny or reform, which in all nations have proved an irresistible temptation to popular and aspiring soldiers, especially in times of high party contention upon fundamental theories, when the noblest motives frequently but fatally reinforce revolutionary designs, seduced by enthusiasm in the absence of settled ideas of policy and law in the public mind of the day.

We give the above impressions, with which we are profoundly moved. We speak for ourselves only; but we could not better certify our sincerity than by confessing that they may be overdrawn. But if so, only the event could convince us of the fact. We fear they are too true.

Statesmen! soldiers! citizens! pause and consider! Is there occasion for these terrible possibilities? Retract the exorbitancy of partisan zeal; still the tempest of partisan resentment; hush the persuasive but bad promptings of ambition; remember only the great truths of old, and rally to your country, its laws, its Constitution, and its sworn ministers.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—William B. Mann, District Attorney; T. B. Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. James Brown and Edward Roach, charged with assaulting and stabbing John Maurer at Fifth and Callowhill streets, on the night of June 20, before reported, the defendant Roach made an allegation of an alibi and produced evidence to substantiate it, and the defendant Brown made no answer whatever to the charge. The jury, after remaining out all night, returned a verdict of not guilty.

Leopold Strause pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery. At first the defendant pleaded not guilty, but the case was so plain, proving a difficulty between two friends, and a single blow from the defendant, that it was withdrawn from the jury, and a plea of guilty was entered. The Court imposed a fine of $5, and the costs.

Elizabeth Campbell was charged with keeping a disorderly house. The house is in St. Stephen's place, between Market and Chesnut, and several witnesses testified that the reputation of the house was bad, and that they had seen persons of respectable character there. One witness said that the inmates of those houses, three or four in number, are so bold that a respectable person cannot go out of his house in that neighborhood without being insulted by them.

The defense acknowledged that the locality was made bad by the characters who live in it, but alleged that the defendant kept a perfectly respectable house, having gone there because the rent of the house was within her means. Verdict not guilty.

Catharine McManaman was charged with assault and battery upon Catharine Quinn. Mrs. Quinn found a nail and drove it into a post, out on a common at Richmond, and she was accustomed to fasten her clothes-line to it. One day she went to hang up her clothes, and found that the defendant had fastened her line to this very nail. She, of course, began to take down this line, but before she had gone far with the operation the defendant flew at her, and struck her some genuine Celtic blows. The defense alleged that the prosecutrix struck the first blow. The jury acquitted and divided the costs between the defendant and the prosecutrix.

John Walters was charged with malicious mischief. It was alleged that he went to the house of Mrs. Foley, the prosecutrix, and threw a stone through the window, breaking several panes of glass. But the defense offered evidence to prove that the reputation of the prosecutrix, who was the only witness as to the occurrence, for veracity was so bad that she could not be believed upon oath. Verdict not guilty.

Charles McVay was charged with highway robbery. The evidence was that the defendant saw a saddle in the possession of Daniel Reilly, and thinking that it was a saddle that had been stolen from him, seized it. But he took it under a color of right, and was entirely free from any felonious extent. Verdict not guilty.

Daniel Kelley was charged with receiving the saddle mentioned in the preceding case, knowing it to have been stolen. But there was evidence to show that the defendant obtained possession of the saddle honestly, having bought it from an acquaintance; but there was no evidence to show that the defendant either thought or knew it was stolen, or that it was stolen. Verdict, not guilty.

James Morris was charged with assault and battery upon Margaret Davis. It was alleged that Morris, a conductor on the Girard Avenue Railway, abused Miss Davis as she was leaving the car at the depot in Twenty-fifth street, and afterwards struck her.

Margaret Davis and Mrs. Swift were charged with assault and battery upon James Morris. Morris testified that the two defendants got into his car at Fifth and Girard avenue, and engaged in a very obscene conversation; he told them to stop it, for it would not do in his car. Nothing more was said until the car stopped at the depot, and then Margaret Davis followed him up and called him insulting names. On trial.

—The Hon. M. Russell Thayer, of this city, will deliver an address in Gettysburg on Aug. 8, in commencement week, on the laying of the corner-stone of the preparatory building of the Pennsylvania College, which is to be named Stevens' Hall, in recognition of the life-long services of the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens in the cause of general education.

SECOND EDITION

HORRIBLE INDIAN MASSACRE!

A Bishop and Ten Roman Catholic Priests Butchered.

Six Sisters of Charity Captured.

Murder of the Missionary Bishop Lamay.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

CINCINNATI, July 19.—The *Commercial's* Leavenworth special despatch says that the Indians captured a train on the Santa Fe road, near Fort Larned, on the 15th instant. Bishop Lamay, ten priests, and six Sisters of Charity were among the prisoners. All the men were killed and horribly mutilated. The females were reserved for another fate.

An escort tried to overtake the train to protect it, but arrived too late.

LATEST EUROPEAN ADVICES.

Financial and Commercial Report to Noon To-day.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 19—Noon.—Consols for money, 94⅜; Erie Railroad, 46½; United States Five-twenties, 72⅜; Illinois Central (ex. div.), 77; Great Western Railroad, 22. Other markets unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, July 19—Noon.—Cotton is firm at 10¼d. for uplands and 10⅜d. for Orleans. The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at 760,000 bales, including 2000 for speculation and 15,000 bales for export. The stock in port is 738,000 bales, including 383,000 American. Other articles are unchanged.

The Russia and the Denmark Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, July 19—Noon.—The steamship Russia, from New York on the 9th instant, and the steamship Denmark, from New York on the 6th, arrived out to-day on their way to Liverpool.

Two o'clock Market Report.

LONDON, July 19—2 P. M.—Consols, 94 7-16; United States Five-twenties, 72⅜; Illinois (ex dividend), 76½; Erie Railroad, 46¼. No other changes.

LIVERPOOL, July 19—2 P. M.—Cotton is firmer, but prices are unchanged.

Breadstuffs—Corn, 36s. 3d. White California Wheat, 13s. 8d.

Produce—Cheese has declined to 56s. Lard has advanced to 49s. Others unchanged.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Bill to Pay Secesh Police.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, July 19.—The Baltimore City Councils have indefinitely postponed the ordinance to pay the Kane police $80,000 for alleged services rendered during the year 1861, when they were dismissed and superseded by the military guard. This causes deep disappointment on the part of the expectants and Copperheads.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—Proceedings have commenced in the United States Court for the condemnation of the ship Royal Saxon, recently from Sydney, on charges of smuggling.

A suit was commenced against the ships Free Trade and California, to recover $927,000 for the violation of the State Passenger act. The Free Trade brought 442 and the California 485 Chinese passengers. The penalty imposed is $1000 each. The panic in mining shares continues. Savage sold at $4000; Yellow Jacket has declined $880 during the last ten days; Crown Point sold at $890—declined $700 during the same time.

The ship War Hawk, for New York, and the Othello, for Liverpool, cleared to-day with a cargo of 26,670 sacks of wheat.

Flour quiet and unchanged; Wheat, $1·70@1·75; legal-tenders, 72½.

From Cape Island.

CAPE ISLAND, July 19.—There were over four hundred persons arrived here yesterday. The thermometer stands at 70 degrees.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Stocks heavy. Chicago and Rock Island, 98⅜; Reading, 104⅝; Canton Company, 48; Erie, 70⅝; Cleveland and Toledo, 123; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 90¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 102½; Michigan Southern, 79¼; New York Central, 106⅝; Illinois Central, 125⅜; Cumberland preferred, 37½; Missouri 6s, 102; Hudson River, 115; United States Five-twenties of 1862, 111⅝; do. 1864 109; do. 1865, 109⅝; do. new issue, 108; U. S. Ten-forties, 102; Seven-thirties, first issue, 107⅛; all others, 107⅜. Gold, 140.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Cotton quiet and firm at 26½@27c. Flour quiet and unchanged; sales of 6000 barrels. Wheat quiet and steady. Corn firm; stock scarce; sales of 43,000 bushels mixed Western, $1·04@1·08. Oats firm, small stock Western, 82½c. Beef quiet. Pork firm; new Mess, $22·50@22·90. Lard steady at 12@13½c. Whisky quiet.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Report of the Engineers—The Line to be Located North of Salt Lake—Summit Tunnel to be Opened August 15.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—The engineers of the Central Pacific Railroad have reported in favor of locating the line by the north instead of the south of Salt Lake. It is eighty-nine miles shorter, will cost one-third less, and passes through a far better country.

The Summit tunnel is nearly through, and will probably be open by August 15.

NEWS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, July 18.—The Associated Press report of Judge Goodloe's decision in the habeas corpus case at Lexington recently, is not altogether correct. The Judge decided that a prisoner arrested by the United States authorities for trial before the United States District Court, could not be discharged by the State Courts upon a writ of habeas corpus. The examination of Off's murderers is progressing. A large crowd of spectators and a strong police force are in attendance. The trial of Newton Guy, charged with being the principal in the robbery of a Nashville railroad train in October last, has commenced at Bowling Green. The defendant has summoned upwards of fifty witnesses to prove an alibi.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, July 19, 1867.

The Stock Market was very dull this morning, and prices were unsettled and drooping. Government bonds continue in fair demand; July 7-30s sold at 107¼, a slight decline; '64 5-20s at 109, no change; and July, '65, 5-20s at 108, no change; 111¼ was bid for 1865 5-20s., and 110 for 6s of 1881. City loans were firmly held; the new issue sold at 100.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 52½, a decline of ¼; Philadelphia and Erie at 28, a decline of ½; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 52½, no change; 129¼ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 56⅜ for Minehill; 35⅜ for North Pennsylvania; 58 for Lehigh Valley; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 28⅜ for Catawissa preferred; 54 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; and 43⅜ for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 68½ was bid for Second and Third; 17⅜ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 27⅜ for Spruce and Pine; 13 for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; and 24 for Girard College.

Bank shares were firmly held. Mechanics' sold at 31½; 108 was bid for Seventh National; 140 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 55 for Commercial; 31 for Mechanics'; 109 for Kensington; 57 for Girard; 95 for Western; 31 for Manufacturers'; 70 for City; and 63 for Commonwealth.

Canal shares were unchanged. Lehigh Navigation sold at 44⅛@44¼; 55 was bid for Morris Canal; and 17 Susquehanna for Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 140; 11 A. M., 140¼; 12 M., 140; 1 P. M., 139½.

—The New York *Herald* this morning says:—"There is undiminished ease in the money market, notwithstanding the enlarged demand from the Stock Exchange, and the general rate for call loans is five per cent., the exceptional transactions being at four and six respectively, and the lower rate confined to balances left with the leading dealers in Government securities. The discount line affords very little employment for capital, and the close scrutiny to which commercial paper is subjected causes the best grade only to be negotiable at the banks, and this is quoted at six and seven per cent. The Treasury is disbursing the interest and principal of the compound interest notes which fell due on the 15th instant, amounting to fifteen millions, as well as the six millions due on the third series of the seven-thirty loan, very slowly, owing to the want of employment for the money at this and the minor financial centres."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 5-20s '65 Jy.....106
$1000 do. '64 cpn.....109
$400 City 6s, New.....100
$200 do. New.....99⅞
$2000 Cam & Bur 6s..b5 85
$1000 Read 6s, '70.....96
50 sh Big Mount.....c. 3½
9 sh Leh Nav stk.....44¾
8 sh Reading R.trf. 52⅛
56 do.....trf. 52 1-16
100 sh Phil & E.....s30. 28
400 do.....b5. 30. 28
100 do.....c. 28
10 sh Penna R.....52¼
100 do.....060. 52⅜

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 109⅝@109¾; do. 1862, 111⅛@111¼; do., 1864, 108⅛@109⅛; do., 1865, 109¼@109½; do., 1865, new, 107⅞@108⅛; do., 1867, new, 107¼@108⅛; do. 5s, 10-40s, 101⅛@102⅛; do. 7·30s, Aug., 107⅛@107⅜; do., June, 107⅛@107½; do., July, 107⅛@107⅜; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 117⅜@118; do., October, 1864, 117⅛@118; do., December, 1864, 117@117⅛; do., May, 1865, 116⅛@116⅜; do., Aug., 1865, 115⅛@115⅜; do., September, 1865, 115@115⅛; October, 1865, 114⅛@115; Gold, 139⅝@140⅛. Silver, 132@133¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, July 19.—The Breadstuffs Market is characterized by extreme dullness, without much change in prices. The demand for Flour is confined to small lots to supply the immediate wants of the home consumers at $10@12·50 ₰ bbl. for Northwestern extra family; $11@13 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; $14@16 for fancy; $9@9·50 for extras; and $8@8·50 for superfine. Rye Flour sells in small lots at $8·25@8·50, but there is very little offering. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

The receipts of Wheat are small, but the millers buy cautiously. Sales of 1000 bushels, in lots, at $2·65@2·75 ₰ bushel for new red, and $2·80 for old do. Rye sells as wanted at $1·60. Corn is very quiet; small sales of yellow at $1·13, and mixed Western at $1·09@1·10. Oats are unsettled; sales of Pennsylvania at 92½c. and Western at 90c. Prices of Barley and Malt are nominal.

In Groceries and Provisions not much doing, and no change in prices.

—General Hayes, Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio, will open the campaign in a speech at Lebanon, Warren county, Ohio, the old home of Tom Corwin, on the evening of the 5th of August. The Democratic candidate, Judge Thurman, opens the same day in another section of the State.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JULY 19.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....67 | 11 A. M.....75 | 2 P. M.....76

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Ship Tonawanda, Julius, Liverpool, Cope Bros.
Brig Fanny Butler, Bartlett, Bangor, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig Insulaneren, Jansin, Stettin, Workman & Co.
Schr W. Poor, Long, Richmond, Captain.
Schr Rube, Lee, Newburyport, Knight & Sons.
Schr Col. Eddy, Coombs, Boston, Rommel & Hunter.
Schr Marian Gage, Sheppard, Boston, do.
Schr J. B. Austin, Davis, East Boston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr W. Slater, Smalley, Boston, Mershon & Cloud.
Schr J. C. Atkins, Atkins, Milton, Captain.
Schr Hope, Carew, Pungoteague, Va., J. T. Justus.
Str W. Whilden, Riggans, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr Morning Light, Simmons, 4 days from Georgetown, D. C., with old iron to captain.
Schr Col. Eddy, Coombs, 10 days from Bangor, with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr W. S. Doughten, Tatem, from Boston.
Schr F. Nickerson, Kelly, from Boston.
Schr F. W. Johnson, Maris, from Boston.
Schr D. E. Wolfe, Dole, from Boston.
Schr Harbinger, Rogers, from New York.
Schr J. Jones, Jones, from Providence.
Schr C. Holmes, Holmes, from Providence.
Schr M. D. Ireland, Ireland, from

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Mexican Difficulty and the Possibilities of Intervention.

From the Times.

One of the secrets of Lord Stanley's success as the Foreign Minister of England doubtless lies in his ability to judge of passing events, not as they affect the personal or domestic sentiment of civilized communities, but as they seem to bear upon national interests, and the working out of a national policy. It is a quality of statesmanship which is clearly brought into view in the Minister's reply to the request for information respecting Maximilian's death, made by a member of the House of Commons. That reply, it will be seen, discourages any appeal for vengeance against the Prince's murderers. "I do not see," says Lord Stanley, "what especial notice is possible or required on the part of the British Government." In other words, the Foreign Secretary holds that the Queen's advisers were not responsible, in the first instance, for the mal-adventure which culminated in the tragedy at Queretaro; that they ceased to have any special interest in the administration of Mexican affairs when the Tripartite treaty was brought to a close at Soledad; that the French protectorate formed no part of the original scheme of intervention; and that in the imperial project which followed, England had no other part or lot than the recognition of what appeared to be the *de facto* Government of Mexico.

The British Secretary not only refuses to be committed to a hasty declaration of sympathy, but he bars the door against any appeal in that direction, by roundly denying that the execution of the Emperor is in any sense the affair of England or of the English Government. The Foreign Minister's words seem, at first blush, to be unnaturally cold—considering the excited state of public feeling throughout the greater part of the Continent;—in all the Court circles of Europe; among the higher and the lower classes of English society; and even here among our own people. Outside of the more violent faction in Congress, there has been but one expression in regard to the execution at Queretaro. That expression has been one of thorough execration against the bloody orders of Escobedo's court-martial. Of all this, Lord Stanley was thoroughly well informed when he announced in the House of Commons that the murder of Prince Maximilian was no concern of the British Government. Are we to condemn the British Secretary? Is his indifference an insult to the general sympathy of civilized communities for the courageous and self-sacrificing victim of Cæsarism? These are questions which we venture to think a great many here and elsewhere may not, without some prompting, take the trouble to study at all. And yet they deserve some share of study, if we care to interpret fairly, justly, and with anything like discrimination the policy of our own Government.

While individual members of the Administration may hold the execution of Maximilian to have been a wanton insult to the sentiment of Christian communities, it does not follow that it is our business or our duty to step forward as avengers of the deed. We did not aid in any manner in bringing the Prince Maximilian into the meshes of that selfish and fatal policy which caused his ruin, and which struck the latest and most terrible blow against the aspirations of the House of Hapsburg. We not only did not invite the Protectorate of France, nor the erection of an Imperial dynasty to give play for the experiments of modern Cæsarism; but we protested, and protested when our authority and influence were held, momentarily, of little account, against the adventure of the Austrian Prince from its beginning down to the day of the departure of the French troops. The fate which overtook the amiable, single-minded Prince, sad and horrible as it was, does not place us, as a nation, in the position either of mourners or "avengers." We should be loth to think that any great number of the American people do not cherish a hearty, wholesome, and earnest detestation of the wretched faction which, in its temporary triumph, now clamors and shouts for blood. But we should be equally unwilling to have it said that in determining our future policy in regard to Mexico, we were guided by any other considerations than those of a broad national character. Whatever arguments weigh with the British Foreign Secretary in determining his abstinence from all intervention in Mexican affairs until the game of the dominant faction shall have further developed itself, apply with double force here. Our policy has favored the revival, whether for good or evil, of what is supposed to bear the outward semblance and character of a republican Government. But we are no more responsible for the acts of its agents than we are for those of the Governments of Hayti, Peru, or Abyssinia. We have desired to see the country work out its own salvation; we have not only discouraged assaults upon its independence; but we have given it the only remaining chance it can have, to show itself worthy of independence. It has made an atrocious beginning. It has committed the unpardonable folly of rejecting advice which would have saved it from the scorn and the contempt of civilized nations and of all who have long predicted its ruin. But when all this is said, the dominant faction in Mexico has not, so far, gone to the length of demanding chastisement at our hands.

The murder of Maximilian we are no more called upon to avenge than we are required to join an expedition for the release of the English captives in Abyssinia. And to that extent, we can fairly appreciate Lord Stanley's seeming indifference. It is not the indifference, we assume, of callous feeling any more than is Secretary Seward's representation of the Santa Anna case. Prudent governments have to see to it that they do not hastily become sentimentalists. The indulgence of sentiment costs money. It costs nations tremendous sums. It cost Great Britain five hundred millions sterling inside of a decade or so, when the last generation was young. It has cost France, in this very Mexican adventure, between three hundred million and four hundred million francs. It has cost her Emperor —what? Are we Americans going into the same sentimental game? Our political work at home, to-day, involves heavier labors and more tremendous responsibilities than have ever fallen to the lot of any other constitutionally governed community. Our municipal, State, and National taxes are a burden which will only be bearable by the strictest economy. Mere rumors of filibustering have now a depressing tendency on our securities. Gold appreciates in value, and our industries are anything but lively. Is it a time for the indulgence of sentiment? Or for the practice of economy, forbearance, prudence, and even temper?

Excitement in Europe Over the Murder of Maximilian.

From the Herald.

When intelligence of the fate of Maximilian first reached us we foresaw and described the fierce outbursts of indignation and the deep and unfeigned sorrow with which news of the sad event would be certain to be received all over Europe. Each successive mail, as it arrives, confirms the accuracy of the views then expressed. The papers are literally full of Maximilian and Mexico. It is the all-prevailing topic of discussion; and, with scarcely a single exception, grief over the untimely fate of the unfortunate Prince is mingled with unqualified reprobation of the brutal conduct of his murderers. No event at all comparable to the execution of the Mexican Emperor has occurred since Louis XVI perished by the guillotine; nor has any event since that occasioned such deep and general sorrow; and unless we greatly mistake history will pronounce it equally unnecessary and equally barbarous. The murder of the King neither secured nor quickened the life of the French republic; and we speak mildly when we say that we wait for evidence to be convinced that the salvation of Mexico has been secured by the murder of Maximilian.

We publish a letter from the pen of our special correspondent at Vienna, in which the feeling in the Austrian capital is ably described. We publish also an article from the *Pall Mall Gazette*, together with numerous extracts from other European journals, in all of which the prevailing feeling is truthfully reflected.

It will be seen from an examination of those papers that while ample justice is done to Juarez and his friends, there are others who come in for a fair share of blame. Chief among the latter is the Emperor Louis Napoleon. This is precisely what we expected. We have ever been convinced that the more thoroughly this Mexican business was studied, and the more completely it was mastered, the more fully manifest would it become that the chief offender, the real originator of all this mischief, was the Emperor of the French. There are others who have grievously if not wilfully erred, and whose conduct in the matter must ever remain inexcusable; but Louis Napoleon must continue to bear the burden of the guilt.

A Latin empire on the American continent, absurd and impossible to all who know the material out of which it was to be created, was a grand but ridiculous conception, traceable to the imperial brain alone. Filled with vanity because of success achieved on the field of Solferino, desirous to propitiate the House of Hapsburg, whom he had greatly humbled, and not unwilling to do a kindness to an ambitious and high-spirited Prince whom he had robbed of his province of Lombardy, it was Napoleon who opened up to the mind of Maximilian visions of empire, and encouraged him to indulge the hope of yet sitting in pride and splendor in the halls of the Montezumas. No one can say that the glittering prize was eagerly grasped at. On the contrary, the whole project was viewed by Maximilian with suspicion and distrust; it was seen to be fraught with great and serious peril; it was discouraged by the Emperor, his brother; it implied the abandonment of his position and prospects as Prince of the Austrian empire. What was there that Mexico could give that Austria had not already given? In what sense could he be a gainer? A worthless crown and an empty name would be poor rewards for the sacrifices which it would be necessary to make. The influence of Napoleon alone overcame these scruples. It was his urgent entreaties, his glowing pictures, his liberal promise of help, which at last wrung from Maximilian a reluctant consent; and it was the bayonets of France which won, and for a time maintained, for him his sceptre and his crown. It is unnecessary to go into the history of later movements to illustrate Napoleon's guilt. The crowning offense was committed at the outset. The grand crime of the whole affair was the bartering away of the rights of a people over which the would-be trader had no control. That crime was committed by Napoleon. We do not say that Maximilian was innocent; but Maximilian, whatever his faults, has died like a true man and made ample atonement.

We have again and again, in the pages of the *Herald*, spoken of the execution of Maximilian as a piece of unnecessary cruelty. We have spoken of those who ought to have saved him, who were able to save him, but who did not, and who must continue to bear the shame and disgrace which attach to their conduct. It will be difficult for Mr. Seward, in any number of volumes which he may choose to publish, to convince an intelligent public that he has acted in this matter either in the interests of humanity or in the interests of the American people. But Mr. Seward's offense is small when compared with that of Napoleon. The ghost of Maximilian cannot be an agreeable companion; but the loss of popularity, of power, of prestige, the loss of everything which he cares to live for, and which he has fought so hard to win, will be a punishment less easy to bear.

The Legion of Honor.

From the Tribune.

We do not know whether the Decoration of the Legion of Honor, which Napoleon III has been good enough to bestow upon several American exhibitors, carries with it any kind of unconstitutional nobility or not; but we think we may run the risk, and make no protest. One gentleman, who is in the sewing-machine business, advertises that he has been made a Knight, and if so, we cheerfully admit that, the needle being vastly more useful than the rapier, he is as well entitled to write himself "Sir" or "Chevalier" as anybody dubbed during the days of chivalry could possibly have been. One eminent piano-forte maker boasts a similar honor, and piano-fortes, if they do not play "The Battle of Prague" too often, are also peaceful in their tendencies, and worthy of encouragement.

The times have changed since poor Fulton tried to interest Napoleon I in steam navigation, and was impatiently dismissed as a visionary. This is, indeed, the golden age of mechanicians. Formerly an inventor went wandering up and down the world, poverty-stricken, foot-sore, and in all ways distressed; he waited in ante-chambers, besieged boards, petitioned and memorialized, and demonstrated; he wrote letters which were never answered, solicited loans which were never afforded, presented projects which were never considered, and had before him a perpetual prospect of dying in the street, the jail, or the almshouse. He might be mobbed, or murdered, or adjudged a lunatic. If anybody knows of any sadder reading than the biography of inventors and projectors, we beg him to keep his information to himself. We, at least, have no desire to avail ourselves of it.

Wars were formerly history itself; now they are the historical episodes. Peace and material prosperity have now to the minds of most men the value which was once attached to war-making, and its inevitable distress, and want, and ruin. Nor will the world again lapse into a condition of chronic hostility; for future campaigns, thanks to railways and improved projectiles, must be short. The world, for once, is resolutely bent upon being happy, prosperous, and comfortable; and although there are gentlemen of the poetical and philosophical persuasions who mourn this tendency to materialism, we, who know nothing more material than blowing whole armies into fragments, cannot agree with them. But whether we like it or not, the world refuses any longer to fight for light and trivial causes; the people have grown wise, and kings have been obliged to give up their little games. The consequence is that inventors, even in France, are quite as great folk as the Marshals of the Empire; and he who finds out a labor-saving adaptation of the mechanical powers is greater than he who taketh a city. It is a cheerful peculiarity of the time that he who really hits upon a useful invention is sure of being handsomely rewarded.

The busy world wants it, must have it, cannot afford to do without it, and, however reluctantly, is obliged to pay for it. It is true that the inventor is sometimes lacking in prudence, and allows himself to be swindled out of the due reward of his ingenuity; but the world is not to blame for this; it pays somebody always, although it may now and then settle with the wrong person. Such an error is occasionally inevitable, and is probably no more frequent in matters of invention than in other branches of business. The world, if anything, is a little too credulous. It has encountered so many wonders, and seen so many apparent impossibilities overcome, that it is astonished by nothing, and willing to believe in anything. The consequence is that it gets a great many things, extremely useful and highly convenient, which otherwise it would be it forced to go without. Invention, duly encouraged, increases every day in fecundity.

We do not care over much for the Legion of Honor, but we confess to a little pride in the reflection that our own country has been among the foremost in this competition of usefulness. If Yankees have been devoted to whittling, they certainly have whittled to some purpose. For a good many years the world has been laughing at Yankee machines; lately it has been wiser—it has been buying them. We are glad to have our tasteful and artistic contributions noticed and approved, because they bear testimony to the fact that, while we make excellent locomotives, and the best mowing-machines extant, we are not unmindful of the graces and the elegancies of life. It proves something that one of the first objects of an American girl's ambition is to possess a piano-forte. She may be poor; she may be earning with difficulty her own daily bread; but how often she manages to buy the coveted instrument, and to pay for it by little instalments, which imply great sacrifices and close economy, the agents of the manufacturers might tell us. This feeling is very seldom one of vanity; it arises oftenest from a real love of music and the desire of making some progress in the practice of it. This demand has created the manufacture. If we make the best pianos in the world, it is because we buy more of them, and know the good ones from the bad. We can remember when in the whole villages there was not so much as an old-fashioned spinet, while now almost every household has a better piano-forte than Mozart or Haydn ever played on. We doubt if there be this general diffusion of the means of musical culture anywhere else in the world, except, possibly, in some parts of Germany. And yet, we are considered by the ignorant of other nations to be a hard, practical, penurious, grasping, and purely mechanical people. Probably, we take the liberty of saying, there never was a more blundering mistake made in the world since it was created.

The fate of all nationalities is governed by so many circumstances which cannot be foreseen, that it ill becomes us to boast of the probable future of our dear country. This much, however, is certain:—We are rid of that moral and economical incubus which brought at last upon us the distress and shame of civil war. That period of pain and calamity has passed, and a future of pure and consistent freedom is before us. There is a Legion of Honor to which the Muse of History may admit a whole people; and in the society of great, consistent, and truly virtuous nations may we be enrolled!

The Coming Elections in New York and Pennsylvania—Prospects of Political Parties.

From the Herald.

There is a good deal of controversy just now between the Democrats and the Republicans as to the prospects of each in the coming elections in New York and Pennsylvania. Thad. Stevens said not long ago that the Democrats would carry these two States at the next election. A great many of his own party, however, not so far-sighted or frank, assert the contrary. On the other side, a portion of the Democrats are hopeful, while not a few are doubtful. All this shows the chaos into which political parties are thrown and the muddle in which the politicians find themselves. Now, it is quite clear that the success of either of the parties depends upon their conduct and the management of the elections, and this is more particularly the case as to the Democrats, for they have the most vigorous fight to make. Still, we agree with Thad. Stevens that they have a good chance of succeeding if they manage right.

What, then, is the course to pursue? Certainly not that which the Copperhead members of Congress, such as Brooks and the Woods, of this city, and other Copperheads like them have pursued. They have only played into the hands of the Republicans. They have done more to strengthen the Republican party than the Republicans themselves. If the Democrats should follow such leaders they will certainly be defeated in the coming elections; for both they and their obsolete dogmas have become odious to the mass of the people. No party can succeed that does not accept the results of the war. The past is beyond resurrection. We have passed through a political revolution, and its consequences remain fixed as the stars in the firmament. The anti-war Copperheads are dead. The war Democrats must throw overboard the Seymours, the Woods, the Brookses, Andy Johnson, and all the old obnoxious leaders of that faction, if they would succeed. They should call conventions in this State and in Pennsylvania, ignoring the past and their past pernicious leaders, and frankly accept the results of the war, with the Reconstruction acts and all, as a new point of departure. They then should nominate General Grant for the Presidency, without a platform and without pledges. By taking his glorious record, his well-known conservative principles, and his judicious conduct in recognizing the reconstruction measures of Congress as a platform, without any other declaration either on his part or on the part of the conventions, they will take the wind out of the sails of the Republicans, and inaugurate a political revolution throughout the country. The people know where General Grant stands, and have confidence in him. They require no pledges or unmeaning rigmarole of party platforms with his nomination. Let the war Democrats, then, taking the initiative, and that immediately, in opening the Presidential campaign, with Grant as their candidate—but at the same time utterly ignoring the pernicious old Copperheads—and they can carry the States of New York and Pennsylvania at the coming elections. By taking this course they can succeed; by taking any other they will surely fail.

President Salnave of Hayti.

From the Tribune.

General Turin Salnave, the new President of Hayti, is a man of whose former history but little is known. The first that was heard of him in this country was his alleged participation, in July, 1864, in an attempt to assassinate one of President Geffrard's ministers. He was condemned to death by a court-martial, but escaped to San Domingo. In May, 1865, he placed himself at the head of an insurrectionary movement in the northern part of the Republic. On the 9th of May he organized a Provisional Government, and on the next day he took possession of Cape Haytien. The insurrection was unsuccessful. The insurgents, at the beginning of June, were shut up in Cape Haytien, where Salnave maintained himself until November, when a difficulty which he had with the English Consul led to the bombardment of Cape Haytien by English vessels. When his position became hopeless, Salnave took refuge on board of the American steamer De Soto, which conveyed him to the Dominican port of Monte Christi. After the success of the insurrection in the earlier part of the present year, public opinion seemed to be unanimous in designating Salnave as the ablest man for the Presidency. He accordingly assumed the government as Provisional President, and, as our latest despatches from Hayti indicate, has just been elected President by a unanimous vote.

Representation of Minorities—"Cumulative Voting."

From the World.

The ingenious and aptly illustrated argument of Senator Buckalew in favor of what is called cumulative voting, elicited unequivocal expressions of concurrence in his conclusions from two or three intelligent Senators. Senator Reverdy Johnson, in particular, stated that he had been for some time acquainted with the works of Mr. Mill and Earl Grey; that they had convinced his judgment; that the arguments of Mr. Buckalew exceeded theirs in cogency and pertinent illustration; and that he, Mr. Johnson, as then advised, would vote for such a reform whenever it should be more seasonably presented.

The method of cumulative voting, as a means of securing a more adequate representation of minorities, is deemed by Mr. Buckalew, and do ubtless is in reality, preferable in point of simplicity to any of the other methods which have been suggested for attaining the same result. But while unhesitatingly endorsing its *simplicity*, we reserve any expression of opinion respecting its *efficacy*, until we have presented the plan and Mr. Buckalew's leading illustrations. It strikes us that its practical efficacy must be the turning point of the discussion, inasmuch as there can be no reasonable difference of opinion as to the justice of the end, and simplicity in the means is a decisive ground of preference, if they are also efficacious.

The principle of cumulative voting requires the abolition of the single district system which now prevails in the election of members of Congress, and asks for each citizen the privilege of casting as many votes as his State is entitled to members. Before the single district system was adopted, many of the States elected their Congressmen by what is called a general ticket; each elector depositing a ballot containing as many names as the State had seats under the apportionment. The district system was adopted to accomplish the very same object which Mr. Buckalew seeks to attain by its abolition—a fairer representation of minorities. Under the general ticket system, the whole delegation of a State was given to the dominant party, even though it succeeded in the election by a single vote. By breaking the States up into districts, every locality in which the minority party could out-vote their opponents gained a representative in Congress. Merely to abolish the districts and do nothing else, would operate against the minorities. As parties have lately stood, it would give all the members from New York, all the members from Pennsylvania, and indeed from most of the States now represented, to the Republicans. How is this proposed to be avoided? By what is called cumulative voting; that is, by permitting every elector in a State which is entitled to ten members, to cast, if he chooses, ten votes for one candidate, or five votes each for two candidates, or two votes each for five candidates, or to distribute his ten votes among candidates in any manner he pleases. We will do Mr. Buckalew the justice to permit him to give his own illustrations of the expected operation of this method, unmixed with any running commentary of ours, and uncolored by our modes of statement:—

"Now, let me illustrate how this scheme would work by a particular example. Take the case of Vermont, a State with 60,000 voters, 40,000 of whom are members of the majority party, and 20,000 of the minority. By act of Congress—the existing apportionment of law—that State is entitled to three members. The numbers I have stated are very nearly the exact numbers of voters in that State. Every one at a glance can see what ought to take place. The majority, having 40,000 votes, should choose two members of Congress from that State, and the minority, having twenty thousand votes, should elect one member. Then there would be just representation. Then there could be no complaint in any quarter. Then our principle of the representation of the people would be applied to the particular case, and no human being can conceive of any argument or objection against that result.

"This system of cumulative voting renders just that result certain—renders it morally impossible that any other should take place; and why? Because the minority, cumulating their votes upon a single candidate, can give him sixty thousand votes; each elector giving his candidate three votes, it would count him sixty thousand. The forty thousand constituting the political majority in the State, if they attempt to vote for three candidates, can only give them forty thousand each. If they cumulate their votes upon two candidates, which is what they are entitled to, they can give them sixty thousand votes each; so that two men will be elected to Congress representing the majority, and one man representing the minority, and it is impossible for either one of those political interests to prevent the other from obtaining its due share of representation.

"Take the case of Pennsylvania, with twenty-four members. In that State at the last Congressional election there were polled 596,141 votes. The majority party polled 303,790, and the minority 292,351. It thus appears that there was a majority in favor of one political interest in that State at that Congressional election, amounting to 11,439 votes. Multiplying that by five—one-fifth of the population ordinarily being the voters of the State—and you see that that surplus which one party possessed of votes over the other represents a population a little exceeding fifty-five thousand—less one-half the number of inhabitants in the State entitled to a representation in Congress, so that this surplus of votes of one party over the other represents a minority fraction upon a ratio of apportionment of members of Congress to the State. The returns of that election (held in October last) were as follows:—

PENNSYLVANIA CONTESTED DISTRICTS.	Rep.	Dem.
I	7,728	12,192
II	12,539	11,516
III	12,612	9,475
IV	14,551	12,026
V	12,359	11,809
VI	11,447	14,009
VII	12,011	8,531
VIII	6,399	13,183
IX	14,298	6,675
X	13,186	12,971
XI	9 121	15,907
XII	15,274	15,280
XIII	11,940	10,853
XIV	14,190	12,675
XV	12,499	15,830
XVI	13,589	12,964
XVII	11,298	9,979
XVIII	14,734	12,938
XIX	15,107	12 481
XX	17,106	15,222
XXI	13,023	12,669
XXII	12,720	9,915
XXIII	14,197	10,012
XXIV	13,391	11,853
	303,790	292,359
	292,351	
Majority	11,439	
Ratio of votes for a Representative, according to votes polled		24,839

"Now, sir, what is the result? Judging by the actual votes polled at that Congressional election, there should have been an equal division of Representatives in the House, standing 12 to 12; or, if a Representative should be assigned to the majority interest on account of the excess of its vote, the numbers would stand 13 to 11. But in point of fact, under your single district system, the result in that State is that the delegation stands 18 to 6, instead of being equally divided according to the real votes which were polled at the election. But under this system of cumulative voting what would take place? As each political interest in the State knows that its vote is about the same as that of the opposing one, and that if it attempts to obtain more than its fair share of representation it may actually lose, instead of gaining, it will be forced to concentrate its vote upon twelve candidates, or upon thirteen at most, and it is impossible that by any ingenuity or device whatever it can increase its representation in Congress above about what its actual numbers entitle it to. If it should make the attempt, the opposite party would gain an advantage as the result of the sharp practice attempted upon them."

We cannot withhold a just tribute to the felicity of these selected illustrations, nor to their apparent force as arguments. But their great plausibility must not exempt them from the searching scrutiny due to the great interest of the subject. Many schemes which are plausible in theory miscarry in practice—the plan of the framers of the Constitution, for example, for electing the President by a body of electors chosen for that purpose, totally disappointed their expectations. We by no means assert that the system of cumulative voting would equally disappoint the intentions of its advocates; but this is certainly a fair point of inquiry.

Proposed reforms in methods of election need to be considered in reference to the action of political parties, as well as in regard to their intrinsic merits. It is the nominating system and party discipline which prevail in this country which have thwarted and nullified the expected operation of the system of Presidential Electors, making the Electors mere passive tools for enforcing the behests of nominating conventions — bodies wholly unknown to the Constitution and laws. And yet party action, exerted through such bodies, is the very life of our politics. Assuming, as Mr. Buckalew does—an assumption warranted by our whole past history—that there will generally be two great rival parties in the country, what guarantee can be given that party discipline will not be as strict and controlling under the new system as under any other? The nominations for Congress would continue to be made by party conventions, and every citizen not wishing to lose his votes, would cast them for some of the candidates thus put in nomination. In all closely contested States, each party would be likely to nominate a full list of members, since a failure to do so would be a confession of weakness of which its opponents would take prompt and triumphant advantage. A party which nominated less than the full number would thereby acknowledge and advertise its inability to elect the Governor and other State officers to be chosen in the same election. It is the foible of all parties going into an election to be sanguine and hopeful; it is their practice and a part of their tactics to swagger and boast and never to make voluntary confessions of weakness. In all States, therefore, where parties were at all balanced, each would put into the field a full ticket for members of Congress, and party spirit and discipline would cause it to be generally voted for. The practical result would be simply a restoration of the old general ticket system. The successful party, though succeeding by less than a hundred votes, would have all the members; and half the citizens of the State would be unrepresented.

In such a State as Vermont, aptly selected by Mr. Buckalew for illustration, the Democratic Convention might nominate only one member, and the Republican Convention two, and each party get the equitable representation which he describes. But the cases would be rare in which, in a State entitled to three members, the minority would happen to have just votes enough to elect their one candidate. If they had too few, they would be no more represented than under the present system.

The freedom with which we discuss Mr. Buckalew's proposition must be regarded as a proof of our sympathy with his general views. He did not broach it with any expectation of its immediate adoption, but for the purpose of eliciting discussion. The subject is most interesting; the end sought to be attained most equitable; and at this stage of the inquiry more is perhaps to be gained by a general sifting of the various propositions and the exposure of their weak points, than by advocacy of any of them. What we wish to see is the successful solution of a problem which, well started, and confessed to be important, is by no means to be abandoned as beyond the compass of human ingenuity because none of the solutions thus far offered seem quite successful.

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865,'66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Erricsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
The above House was opened on the 1st of JUNE. For particulars, etc., address
WM. T. CALEB PROPRIETOR,
5 8 tf ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

CONGRESS HALL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN.
This House has been repainted and renovated, with all modern improvements added, and in consequence of the high tides, it has made the bathing grounds superior to any in the city, being four hundred feet nearer than last season.
G. W. HINKLE.
Johnston's celebrated Band is engaged. [6 27 1m

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN.
FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS
BROWN & WOELPPER,
ATLANTIC CITY,
Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,
6 10 2m Philadelphia.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.
This beautiful and commodious Hotel is now open for the reception of guests.
It is on the main avenue to the Beach, and less than one square from the ocean.
WILLIAM MASON,
7 3 PROPRIETOR.

THE NATIONAL HOTEL
AND
EXCURSION HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
Is now open for permanent guests, and for the reception and entertainment of the various excursions to the Island. The only hotel in the place on the European plan, and a bill of fare of the best and most varied character.
CONLEY & HOUCK,
6 27 1m Proprietors.

SEA BATHING—NATIONAL HALL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.—This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors. Terms moderate. Children and servants half price.
AARON GARRETSON,
6 6 2m Proprietor.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.
F. HOFFMANN, JR.,
NO. 825 ARCH STREET.
FURNISHING GOODS,
(Late G. A. Hoffman, formerly W. W. Knight,)
FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES
SILK, LAMBS' WOOL AND MERINO
3 8 fmwsm UNDERCLOTHING.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
5 27 3rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
1 11 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.
MOURNING MILLINERY.
ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MOURNING BONNETS,
AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.
8 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 328 AND 330 SOUTH STREET
Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY,
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.
Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc.
7 18

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
GIRARD ROW. E. M. NEEDLES & CO. GIRARD ROW.
OFFER IN
HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,
ADAPTED TO THE SEASON,
Summer Gauze Blankets,
Fruit Cloths and Doylies,
Bath and other Towels,
Furniture Chintzes and Dimities,
Pillow and Sheeting Linens,
Floor and Stair Linens,
Honeycomb, Allendale,
AND OTHER LIGHT SPREADS, AT
REDUCED PRICES.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

SLATE MANTELS.
SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.
SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generally made to order.
J. B. KIMES & CO.,
3 12 6m Nos 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

CROSS PURPOSES.

I love my charming Polly, and
My charming Polly she
Is fond of Dick, who'd give his hand
For Fan, who doats on—*me.*

Each day I try my Poll to meet,
My Polly pines to see
Young Dick, who lounges every street
For Fan, who hunts up—*me.*

I frown when Fanny's path I cross,
Fan pouts young Dick to see,
Dick swears, the rogue! at Poll, who'll toss
Her head at sight of—*me.*

Oh, would some kindly fate transfer
Fan's love to Dick, and he
Not love my Poll, and she not care
For Dick, but sigh *for me!*

But no! it is the lot of man:
'Twas ever so, you see,
That Poll loves Dick, while Dick loves Fan,
And Fan is sweet on—somebody else.

ROSA BONHEUR.

The artistic fame of Mad'lle Rosalie Bonheur, more generally known as plain Rosa Bonheur, is world-wide. Born at Bordeaux on the 22d March, 1822, she early devoted herself to those pursuits which have brought such honor to her name. Her father, Oscar Raymond Bonheur, himself a French artist of some distinction, first directed her studies, and was, it is said, her sole adviser in the mechanism of the art. Since the age of seventeen, however, Rosa herself has been prominently before the world.

The circumstances of her early life are rather remarkable, and may be briefly referred to. Her father, in his youth, though he had taken honors at the exhibitions of his native town, devoted part of his time to giving drawing lessons to families for the support of his aged parents. An attachment sprang up between him and one of his pupils, Sophie Margues, a lovely and accomplished girl. The union was strongly opposed by her family on account of the artist's poverty; but, nevertheless, they contrived to get married, and were then entirely thrown on their own resources, which necessitated the relinquishing by the new-made husband of his dreams of fame, and for eight years he maintained his family by teaching drawing. Of his four children, Rosalie, or, as she has always called herself, Rosa, was the eldest—a wild, active, impetuous child, impatient of restraint and hating study. She was a long time in acquiring even the elements of reading and writing. When not in the fields, as Mrs. Eliet states in her admirable sketch of Rosa Bonheur, she was in the garden, gathering posies as large as herself. Her complexion was fair, with rosy cheeks; her light auburn hair curled in natural ringlets; and she was so plump that the Spanish poet, Moratia, who then lived at Bordeaux, used to call her his "round ball," and would rom pwith her for hours together. It was he who first predicted that the wayward girl would become something great in after life.

In 1829 Raymond Bonheur quitted Bordeaux and established himself in Paris; but here he at first met with so little success that the united efforts of husband and wife could barely support the family. When the mother died, Rosa, who had persistently set her face against book-learning, was placed with a seamstress, in order that she might be able to support herself by her needle. But Rosa's active temperament could not endure the restraint, and her father took her from this employment and placed her at a boarding-school. Here she signalized her stay by making paper caricatures of the governess and professors, which, after coloring, she would attach to the ceiling of the school-room by means of bread patiently chewed to the consistence of putty. Ultimately, her father, finding that he could do little else with her, kept her at home with him; and from that time her genius took definite form. Having at first few opportunities of studying from life the animals she wished to paint, she would wander about the streets of Paris and carefully observe such animals as might pass. Her enthusiasm soon became so great that it is said she even visited the slaughter-houses of Paris in search of subjects for her pencil.

At the age of seventeen, she entered fairly upon her successful career by the exhibition of two pictures—"Goats and Sheep," and "Two Rabbits"—which attracted considerable attention. Her first great work—a work which at once gave her the proud position of the French Landseer—was the "Labourage Nivernais," finished in 1849, and now in the Luxembourg. The "Horse Fair," another great work of hers, which formed the great attraction of the French Exhibition of Pictures in London during the season of 1855 is well known from engravings. In 1855, she sent to the Universal Exhibition of Paris a landscape painting of vast dimensions, "The Hay-making Season in Auvergne;" and since then she has given to the world many productions of great merit.

Since 1849 she has directed the Gratuitous School of Design for Young Girls at Paris. In 1847 she obtained a first-class medal, and again, in 1855, was this honor conferred upon her.

One would naturally hesitate in commending her eccentric habits for the emulation of female artists, though there can be little doubt that one of them at least has had a marked influence upon her works. Thus, she regularly visits the horse-markets, both in France and other countries, adopting the masculine dress, which, combined with the decided character of her features, enables her personally to inspect and select her purchases with less interruption and remark than she could otherwise hope to do. She has fitted up an ante-chamber near her studio as a stable, for the use of the many animals that she always has about her. Here she may be seen, dressed in her own peculiar style, and surrounded by goats, sheep, etc.

As the gifted artist has avowed her intention never to marry, but to devote her life exclusively to art, we may expect to have many other productions from her pencil, for she is a most indefatigable worker. The restless energy of her character, which would not allow her to settle quietly down to the seamstress life, or submit to school restraints, now finds scope for its development in far higher channels. If Rosa Bonheur has never taken very naturally to books, she has done some hard study of other kinds.

POPULAR EDUCATION IN AUSTRALIA.—The report of the Royal Commission on public education in the colony of Victoria records 1080 public and private schools in 1866, or one school to every 586 of the population. The number of scholars was 79,378, or one scholar to every 7·97 of the population. The number of teachers was 2130, or one teacher to every 297 of the population.

BANKRUPTCY OF THE CHIEF OF THE PARSEES.—The Parsee millionaire, who since his father's death has been the leader of his co-religionists, Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy proposes to compromise with his creditors for five annas in the rupee. Three years ago he was worth two million pounds sterling.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

IMPORTANT STATEMENT CONCERNING THE RESTORATION OF CANCELLED REVENUE STAMPS.—The following important circular, concerning the collection, washing, and restoration of revenue stamps, has been received by Assessor John W. Frazier, of the First District:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, July 9, 1867.—It is reported that persons in various parts of the country are engaged in collecting cancelled revenue stamps and preparing them for further use by removing the cancelling marks, regumming, etc. These collections are made to a great extent from amongst the waste paper of banks, bankers, and brokers. Checks, drafts, etc., when they have ceased to be valuable as instruments of evidence, and especially bills or memoranda of sales, or the contracts for sales of stocks, bonds, gold or silver bullion, coin, promissory notes, etc., are generally cast aside with the cancelled stamps attached, and thus the stamps readily fall into the hands of those who seek them for fraudulent purposes.

Bankers, brokers, and all others are respectfully requested to destroy their revenue stamps after they have once been used and have ceased to be of value to them, or to make such other disposition of them as shall effectually prevent their restoration and re-use. Bank examiners also are requested to call the attention of bankers to the gross frauds that are practised upon the public revenue in this way, and to urge a co-operation with the revenue officers in the suppression of them; and all internal revenue officers are hereby directed and enjoined to give this matter their special attention, to acquaint all persons who use stamps with the true purpose for which they are collected after having been once used, and to urge such a disposal of cancelled stamps as shall protect the United States from loss.

The fact that a person is collecting stamps is sufficient to arouse strong suspicion and to call for immediate investigation; while the possession of washed, restored, or altered stamps is *prima facie* evidence of guilt.

No pains should be spared to effect the detection of the guilty parties and to insure their punishment, as provided in Section 155 of the Internal Revenue act.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

ATTEMPTED ABDUCTION.—Yesterday afternoon a daughter of a highly respectable citizen, accompanied by her young sister, proceeded to Washington Square. After being together a short time, a man giving his name as Dougherty accosted the little girl, and gave her money to buy peanuts. She was gone but a few moments. When she returned her sister could not be found, and the little one began to cry. Several persons who had seen the man lead the girl away, called the attention of a police officer. He went into the restaurant in the basement at the corner of Seventh and Walnut streets, and found Dougherty and the young girl closeted in a private box, with glasses of brandy before them. The man was arrested, and the girl returned to her parents.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Two fine new school-houses are now being erected in Germantown, as parochial school-houses for the congregation of St. Vincent de Paul Catholic church. The one for girls will have a front of 38 feet, and a depth of 99 feet; the other, for boys, will be 44 by 74 feet.

The interior of the old Pine Street Presbyterian Church, where the lamented Dr. Brainerd so long officiated, is undergoing very extensive alterations. The galleries have been raised, and reduced in width, the pews are to be modernized, the walls and ceiling painted, and the whole interior to be so changed that it will present an entirely new appearance. Several months will be required to complete the work.

NEW VESSELS.—A new steam-tug is nearly ready for launching at the yard of the National Ship Company, at Kaiehn's Point. She is 85 feet long, 18 feet beam. Her engines are direct acting, with cylinders 18 by 18 inches. All the modern improvements have been introduced.

The new steamboat Sue, built at Chester, started for Cape May yesterday, in the place of the S. M. Felton. This boat is 180 feet long, 30 feet beam, and 9 feet depth of hold. The dining saloon, on the main deck, is handsomely fitted up, and provided with every comfort and convenience for passengers.

GOT NOTHING BUT TROUBLE.—A dwelling-house on Catharine street, between Second and Third, was burglariously entered yesterday morning, about 3 o'clock, by means of "nippers," a convenient instrument for turning a key in the lock from the outside. The burglars reached the second story, but the gentleman of the house rising to give the fellows a warm reception, they made good their escape without plunder.

SLIGHT FIRE.—The alarm of fire about nine o'clock last evening, in the northern part of the city, was caused by the burning of a bed and clothing in the second story of a house on Second street, above Noble.

ST. JOSEPH'S NEW CHURCH AND COLLEGE, to be erected at Eighteenth and Thompson streets, will be two of the largest institutions in the diocese. The entire tract includes about three acres, and was purchased for $45,000.

A SCION OF A REVERENTIAL BRANCH.—A son of Brigham Young, accompanied by a number of males and females, passed through Philadelphia yesterday, on their way to Salt Lake City. They came in the New York through line, and took the Pennsylvania Railroad cars at West Philadelphia.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4·44	MOON RISES	9·00
SUN SETS	7·26	HIGH WATER	3·13

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
WILLIAM C. KENT,
THOMAS E. ASHMEAD,
CHARLES WHELEN,
} MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Atlantic	Southampton	New York	July	3
N. American	Liverpool	Quebec	July	4
Chicago	Liverpool	New York	July	5
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	July	6
Cuba	Liverpool	Boston	July	6
Bellona	London	New York	July	6
Alemannia	Southampton	New York	July	6
Main	Liverpool	New York	July	9
Deutschland	Southampton	New York	July	9
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	July	9
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	July	10
Moravian	Liverpool	Quebec	July	11
Persia	Liverpool	New York	July	13

FOR EUROPE.

Saxonia	New York	Hamburg	July	20
Guiding Star	New York	Havre	July	20
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	July	20
Atalanta	New York	London	July	20
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	July	20
Iron Age	New York	Antwerp	July	20
Hibernia	New York	Glasgow	July	23
Vera Cruz	New York	Havre	July	23
Germania	New York	Hamburg	July	20
Edinburgh	New York	Liverpool	July	24
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	July	24
Hecla	New York	Liverpool	July	24
Hermann	New York	Bremen	July	25
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	July	27
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	July	27
U. Kingdom	New York	Glasgow	July	27
Europe	New York	Havre	July	27
Alemannia	New York	Hamburg	July	27
Atlantic	New York	Bremen	July	27

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	July	—
Tonewanda	Philada	Savannah	July	20
Gen. Grant	New York	New Orleans	July	20
G. Cromwell	New York	New Orleans	July	20
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	July	21
N. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	July	22
Moro Castle	New York	Havana	July	25
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	July	27
H. Hudson	Philada	Havana	July	30
Fah Kee	New York	St. Jago	July	31
Tioga	Philada	New Orleans	Aug.	3

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr J. R. Ford, Daniels, Washington, Captain.
Schr W. Henry, Corkran, Baltimore, Bacon, Collins & Co.
Str Mayflower, Robinson, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Barque Oriental, Dunham, 50 days from London, with mdse. to P. Wright & Sons.
Schr Gen. Grant, Shropshire, from Norwich, in ballast to Bay, Rudderl & Co.
Schr Mary and Caroline, Fowler, 1 day from Leipsic, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr A. Running, Bacon, 1 day from Odessa, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr J. C. Atkins, Atkins, 2 days from Milton, with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr Roswell Bennett, 2 days from Indian river, with lumber to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr S. M. Clayton, Waller 3 days from Laurel, with railroad ties to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Steamer Fannie, Fenton, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

AT QUARANTINE.

Steamship Henrick Hudson, Howes, 4 days and 17 hours from Havana. 17th, Cape Hatteras bearing S. SW., 18 miles, spoke steamship Stars and Stripes, Holmes, hence for Havana.

MEMORANDA.

Ships New England, Hodge; Wyoming, Burton; and J. B. Gilchrist, Watts, for Philadelphia, were up at Liverpool 8th inst.
Steamship Pioneer, Bennett, for Philadelphia, sailed from Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.
Brig Erricketta, Fillibertt, hence, at Naples 24th ult.
Schr John Johnson, McBride, hence for Cienfuegos, was spoken 6th inst., lat. 24 50, lon. 78 20.
Schrs M. Kenny, Agnew, and S. Bernice, Ponder, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Schrs Hiswatha, Newman, and Cerro Gordo, Hodgdon, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 16th instant.
Schr Maracaibo, Henley, hence, at Portland 16th instant.
Schr John Rowlett, Bradley, hence, at Richmond 15th inst.
Schr Bee, Loring, hence, at Washington, D. C., 16th instant.
Schr Mary W. Hupper, Hupper, hence, at Boston 17th inst.
Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The following gives the location of the new shoal caused by the submarine eruption at the Western Islands on the 2d ult.:—
Notice is hereby given that between the 1st and 2d inst. a volcanic eruption commenced off the west end of the Island of Terceira, nine miles from the land, in lat. 38 52 N., lon. 27 33 W. of Greenwich.
The shoal was reported to be visible on the 6th, and the volcano in active operation.
Fayal, June 11, 1867.

SEA-SIDE AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND INVITATION HOP

BY THE GUESTS OF THE

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

ON SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 20, 1867.

MUSIC BY THE WASHINGTON (FULL) BAND, EIGHTEEN PERFORMERS. 7 17 4t

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY HOP

AT THE

SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY,

ON SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 20, 1867.

MUSIC BY CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S FULL ORCHESTRA. 7 15 6t

AMUSEMENTS.

BIERSTADT'S LAST GREAT PAINTING THE DOMES OF THE GREAT YO-SEMITE, now on exhibition,
DAY AND EVENING,
in the Southeast Gallery of the
ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS. [6 5tl

HO! FOR SMITH'S ISLAND! FRESH AIR —BEAUTIFUL SCENERY—HEALTHFUL EXERCISE—THE BATH—ENTERTAINMENT OF THE BEST KIND.
MRS. MARY LAKEMEYER
respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she will open the beautiful Island Pleasure Ground known as
SMITH'S ISLAND,
on SUNDAY next, May 5. She invites all to come and enjoy with her the delights of this favorite summer resort. 4 30tl

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,
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THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEbrated PRESTON, and the pure hard GREEN WOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6 50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6 75.
Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4]

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ALBEDYLL MARX & CO.,

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PHILADELPHIA SURGECN'S BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—E. C EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspenders, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 8 2]

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HOT WATER APPARATUS,

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SPEAKMAN'S PATENT SAFETY VALVE,

Which should be connected with every water back and boiler, and GRIFFITH'S

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Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
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8 21] BEACH and PALMER Streets.

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ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 3tl

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OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
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We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
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LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF CITY LOAN, No. 2227, dated September 17, 1862, in name of Margaret Pattison, for six hundred dollars. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. The finder will receive $5 reward by leaving the same at
WILLIAM HOGG, Jr.'s,
7 6 12* No. 901 N. EIGHTH Street.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF CITY LOAN, No. 16,817, for $400, in the name of A. L. KERR. All persons are cautioned against them same; and any one returning it to T. H. B. WOOD, Manayunk, or at the City Treasurer's Office will be rewarded 6 24 mw12t*

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For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."
Agents are clearing from $200 to $300 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address
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JAMES LEWIS,
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INSURANCE COMPANY

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OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

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CAPITAL, $500,000.

ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,267·32.

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

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GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

(No. 639)

N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.

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CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000

INCOME FOR 1866, $163,934.

Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,

$47,000

Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date. $100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven,	Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
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2 22fmw] JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary

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SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
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MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866:

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loan (exempt)	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,700·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,632·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	40·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value. Cost, $1,030,552·05.	$1,070,280·75
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·20
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923·90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5175. Estimated value	2,930·00
	Cash in Bank	$811,103·26
	Cash in Drawer	447·14
		41,540·00
		$1,407,221·85

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
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Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardon.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8]

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE

NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 18
$2,553,146·13.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,713·98
Premiums	1,206,432·15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,481·18	INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

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Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
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LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

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PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10 or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

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This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30]

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, July 20
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First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$35
To London	115	To London	38
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Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
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For particulars apply to
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FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1867.

The "Maximilian Avengers" and a New Rebellion.

The days of Cervantes boasted of but one Don Quixote and his faithful Sancho, but it seems as though we are blessed with quite a number—1500 in New York city alone. Who would guess that the ordinary looking men that we pass in the street had such chivalric hearts beating beneath their rusty coats? Who could have imagined that in this great republican country we have a class of daring aristocrats who are willing to peril life for the sake of giving a royal burial to the corpse of the brother of an emperor? Yet such we are told is the case. Throughout our Union is being organized a secret society, in imitation of the Fenians, the object of which is to avenge Maximilian's death. The striking success which has heretofore attended such secret leagues gives the new votaries good cause for hope. Thus the triumph of the Fenian organization, of the Polish rebellion, of the Orsini league, of the Knights of the Golden Circle, all inspire them with hope, and the "M. A.'s" (not Masters of Arts) are now about to try their hand at what has been so successfully attempted by similar associations. The idea of the society is worthy of mediæval times. The motto is *lex talionis*. Its object is not to establish empire, secure gain, divide beauty and booty, but merely to have revenge. What care these heroes, influenced as they are by a sincere personal devotion to the Archduke, for gain or power? They know but one god, or rather but one goddess. Nemesis is their deity, and this knightly band strive only for vengeance. But conceding the high character of the enterprise, and the brave spirit which must animate them to such self-sacrificing devotion, it is strange that these Damons to a royal Pythias have never been noticed in any of the paths of ordinary life. It is strange that we never heard of any of them, and that they are afflicted with such horribly plebeian names. Their leader is a man named Johnson, and we have a dreadful suspicion that his surname is Jeremiah, a lamentable augury of victory. It may have been, however, that it required some such emergency to call forth the latent greatness of the self-sacrificing friends of the psendo Emperor. But certain it is that until now they were "to fortune and to fame unknown."

Under these circumstances, we are not surprised that people doubt the pure disinterestedness of the scheme, and impute to these Knights of Blood unworthy motives. Thus it happens that we are told that a new Rebellion in the United States is to be inaugurated, and a morning contemporary seriously discusses the probabilities of such an event. Soberly it says:—"It is whispered around that the filibustering movement going on over the country under pretense of avenging the death of Maximilian, is but a cloak under which some desperate and discontented parties are attempting to inaugurate another Rebellion. *While we are not prepared to wholly credit the rumor*, certain it is that the persons who are urging this violation of our international relations are the same who sympathized with the Confederate cause during the war."

We are rather gratified to find that the rumor is not received as gospel. In these dull days, anything for an excitement. Why should we not discourse on the prospect of another rebellion? Why not redisturb the South, and in the mind's eye decide whether or no we need fear another invasion, and whether that elaborate fortification, that miniature Sebastopol, that infant Gibraltar built at Manayunk to protect our city in 1863, is strong enough to defend us against the new enemy? We really have little patience with the credulity which would accept any canard of the New York *Herald* as though it had good foundation.

We doubt, in the first place, whether there ever was such an organization as the "Maximilian Avengers." We do not think that there ever existed any such association, unless it was composed of a few adventurers who never anticipated anything but a practical joke or the pocketing of a few hundred dollars. That Congress should dignify such a *fiasco* of an organism by asking, as it did yesterday, whether the Government had taken any steps to prevent the success of the scheme, seems to us an attempt to erect a mountain out of a molehill. We do not believe that there are fifty men in the United States who know anything definite about the "Avengers." The very name is suggestive of a dime novel, and recalls the "Bloody Buccaneers of the Bay of Biscay." But when we are are told, seriously, that this organization is to attempt a new Rebellion, they who so inform us must have but a low estimate of our intelligence. Where is the Rebellion to begin? Where is its money? What are its prospects? Have we any candidates for the halter, any lunatics at large who desire to start for the undiscovered country? Yet we notice papers reported to possess discretion speaking of this force as though there was real danger to apprehend, and quietly discussing whether or not the effort can be successfully made. The originators of the "Avengers" are probably influenced by the same motives as caused the patriotism of so many of the same leaders—a desire to grasp the nimble sixpence; and when they find it won't work, we will hear no more of these disciples of Nemesis.

English Knowledge of American Affairs.

Recently a debate in Parliament occurred on the question of the representation of minorities, in which the affairs of the United States were discussed, and a parallel attempted to be drawn between our system and that of Great Britain. There were three principal speakers, Mr. Bright, Mr. Lowe, and Mr. Lefevre. The latter gentleman opened the debate, and spoke highly of the greatness of our land, but made a most astonishing blunder in his figures. He said:—

"When he was in that country last autumn, the most violent political contest was being fought. The action of the President had excited great indignation in the Republican party and in the elections for Congress the utmost exertions were made by both parties. The Republican party carried all before them; they returned seven-eighths of the Representatives, although, when the aggregate vote was counted, it proved that the Democratic party had obtained *two-thirds of the whole number of votes*."

This, of course, will at once be seen to be absurd. We do not know how the gentleman got his ideas, but it is impossible for any party having seven-eighths of the representatives to be in a minority on the total vote. Mr. Bright, who has a correct conception of America, stated:—

"And as to what the honorable member for Plymouth, who ought to know something about America, has said of this mode of election giving strength to the Executive Government, I venture to say that if the system of representing minorities according to the proposition now before the House had been established, and had been in existence during the late war, the United States Government never could have been borne up, as they were, by the entire people, and never would have possessed power sufficient to suppress the desperate rebellion in the Southern States. Every American knows that well, and every Englishman ought to know it."

In the truth of this we will all concur; for had the sympathizing Rebel minority of the North been represented, as the "cumulative" system desires, the Union would to-day have been a thing of the past. Mr. Lowe, however, capped the climax of falsehood when he stated that

"My honorable friend, the member for Reading, said that a majority in America had never been known to abuse its power. I will take one instance, which is just as good as a thousand. Certain things became necessary for the Republican party which could not be carried without a majority of two-thirds of Congress. Everybody knows that members who were innocent men were expelled from the Legislature in order to obtain the necessary Republican majority."

This is utterly and palpably false, as all Americans of both parties know. We fear that the general knowledge of the English people of American affairs is about as vague as that they possess of the policy of the King of the Sandwich Islands.

The *Journal des Débats* contains a sensible article on the cause of the failure of the Mexican empire and the policy of the United States in regard to Maximilian. It says:—

"The United States did their best to have respected, when events reached a climax, the rights of mankind. As for having done their utmost to hasten the fall of the new Mexican empire, it would be too singular to look upon such a proceeding as criminal, and to reproach them with having wished the ill-success of an enterprise officially directed against them, and begun at the very time when their internal perils were greatest. If, let us suppose, a country bordering on our frontiers, living under our influence, gravitating in our orbit, and looked upon as liable to annexation at some future day, were invaded by an American army, sporting with the intention of building an Anglo-Saxon dyke to check the invasion of the Latin race, we should much like to know how the Latin race would look upon the expedition, and whether it would feel itself obliged to greet it with prayers for its success? The American republic had the right to regard the Maximilian enterprise as a direct attack upon herself, and almost as direct as would have been an armed intervention in behalf of the Southern Rebellion. We ought to be happy that the influences that determined the undertaking of the Mexican expedition did not lead to the commission of another error connected with the first—that of an intervention in behalf of the South, which would have been more than an error. In those days no doubt the triumph of the Northern armies was looked for, as was the dismembering of the great Confederacy and the creation of a new State that would have been a barrier and even a staff on the Mexican empire. But all such dreams crumbled when the American Union was re-established and the United States were reconstructed. The fate of the new empire was from that day sealed."

The Committee of Congress appointed to prepare an official history of the treatment of Union prisoners by the Rebel authorities, desire that all persons who possess definite information will forward it, with their names, to some member. In order to facilitate communication, the residents of the different States are apportioned among the Committee. Any citizen of the Middle and Southern States will address J. P. C. Shanks, M. C., Washington, D. C. The States east of the Mississippi are given to William A. Pile, M. C., St. Louis, Mo; the New England States to A. F. Stevens, Nashua, N. H.; while the Western States will address A. C. Harding, Monmouth, Ill., or William Mungen, Findlay, Ohio. We hope that any of our citizens who have reliable information will communicate with Mr. Shanks, and that a well-digested history, authentic and complete, of the sufferings of our prisoners, will be laid before Congress and the country.

We would call the attention of the Society to Prevent Cruelty to Animals to the fact that the dog-catchers throw the dogs they capture into a cart, in which they are detained under the hottest sun all day, without a drop of water. This treatment is positively brutal. Because they are possibly on their way to death, is no reason why they should be tortured. Even after being taken to the pen, they are kept for several days without anything proper to drink. As it is popularly supposed that the object of their capture is to prevent mad dogs, we cannot conceive a plan more suited to procure a score of victims of hydrophobia. We hope the Association will promptly compel humanity to be shown to these poor animals.

That pestilent adventurer, Santa Anna, seems to have come to an end at last. The report of his death is confirmed, and will cause but little regret. A life spent in embroiling his native land, and seeking only his personal aggrandizement, cannot close amid the regret of any but a few personal friends. The termination of his career is in perfect harmony with the events of his turbulent life.

We understand that the agriculturists have agreed together, in anticipation of an enormous crop of wheat this fall, to prevent by combination a decline less than $2 for wheat and $10 for flour. The fact that such an understanding is thought necessary argues most favorably for the prospects of an abundant harvest.

Who is Hon. H. W. Williams, Ll. D.?—At a meeting held in Pittsburg on Tuesday evening, to ratify the nomination of the Hon. Henry W. Williams for a place on the Supreme Bench of Pennsylvania, the following eloquent letter was read from the Hon. Moses Hampton, L.L. D., probably the most erudite lawyer and most distinguished Judge west of the mountains:—

Van Natta, Wilkins Township, July 15, 1867.—Gentlemen:—Your note of this date, inviting me to preside over the mass meeting of citizens of the county of Allegheny, to be held on to-morrow evening at the City Hall, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination by the Union Republican State Convention of the Hon. Henry W. Williams, LL. D., of this county, for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court, is just received. My compliance with your request is particularly urged on the ground that my long and intimate relations with Judge Williams will enable me to testify more fully others as to his capability, learning, and integrity. While acknowledging most cordially the honor your invitation confers, couched as it is in terms so kind and complimentary, I feel constrained, nevertheless, to deny myself the pleasure which, under other circumstances, a compliance would afford me. When I accepted a seat on the bench, I resolved that so long as I might occupy that position I would not mingle in party strifes, nor take any active part in political meetings. This rule has been rigidly observed ever since, even when the very existence of our beloved country was threatened by a most formidable and wicked Rebellion; and now, when the country is saved, peace restored, and the success of your candidate certain, the propriety of a strict adherence to this rule must be apparent to all. It would be no infringement of this rule, however, to express my opinion of the qualifications of my brother Williams to discharge the important duties of the high and responsible office for which he has been nominated. I have known him for a period of over twenty-eight years. I became acquainted with him before he commenced the study of the law, and have known him ever since. I practised with him from the time he was admitted to the Bar in 1841 until he went on the Bench in 1851; and practised before him until 1853, when, as you know, I was chosen to a seat on the same Bench with him. We have occupied that position by re-election from that time to this. These facts are deemed amply sufficient to warrant me in speaking with perfect confidence as to his character, talents, legal learning, and integrity. His moral character is pure and unsullied, so much so that even the breath of slander has never breathed upon it. He possesses talents of a high order, such as fit him peculiarly to comprehend and determine those difficult and complicated questions of law which are usually brought before Courts of the last resort for final adjudication. His legal learning is so varied and extensive that, by the aid of a most extraordinary memory, both of principles and cases, he is enabled to form a correct judgment on almost every question brought before him. His integrity is so stern and unbending that no one who knows him ever doubted it. I take great pleasure in saying that I never knew a man, either in public or private life, in whose perfect honesty and truthfulness I have more implicit confidence. And now, in conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to say that while I regret exceedingly to lose the assistance of so valuable a co-laborer on the Bench of the District Court, I heartily congratulate the public on the certainty of the elevation to the Supreme Bench of the State of one so eminently qualified to discharge the duties of that important office. I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. Hampton.

To Hon. P. C. Shannon, General F. H. Collier, George Findley, Esq., and others, members of Committee.

The New York *World* gives us what it deems an exposition of the gradual development of Mr. Seward's foreign policy:—

"Mr. Seward seems to think that our respected Uncle Samuel is an old gentleman with a most plethoric pocket, who has nothing to do but to buy up his neighbor's real estate and to dine. He has just been gorged with Sitka; after that there is to be a lunch of sandwiches; and the whole is to be washed down with a bumper of Madeira. It is now reported that Portugal is impecunious, and that the Island of Madeira, with its 110,000 population and unlimited puncheons, is for sale, and that the irrepressible Seward is anxious to buy. While we are buying up farms generally, it is to be hoped that Mr. Seward will not overlook Lower California, which would be the least return Mexico could make for Wilson's latest resolution, and British America, upon which Chandler holds a mortgage for the Alabama indemnity claims. Then there are 'the vexed Bermoothes,' which made us so much trouble during the war, and which are so prolific in early potatoes. While we are about it, we may as well spend our surplus money in a lump, so as to avoid accumulating little bills."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—SIEGMON BING, PLEASE call this evening, between 5 and 9 o'clock, on C. NEFF, No. 27 N. TENTH Street, without fail. 11*

GROCERS' AND BUTCHERS' REFRIGERATORS—Cheap and good; warranted cold, and free from sweat, or no sale.
Also, HARRIS' UNCLE SAM HOT-AIR RANGE, which is so admirably constructed that the cooking of a family, instead of being a labor, is really a pleasant exercise.
Also, the NEW MAGLIOCCO HEATER, which is cheap, powerful in giving heat, and saving in coal.
B. S. HARRIS & CO.,
5 16 3m4p No. 149 North NINTH Street.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "Telegraph" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.
Offices:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 3p

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COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
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No vacations. Students instructed at such hours as may best suit their convenience. Open from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 3 P. M to 7 P. M.
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The Crittenden Commercial Arithmetic and Business Manual, price, $2 25, for sale at the College.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
Philadelphia, June 26, 1867.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 6th of July next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, July 16, 1867.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after the 15th of July next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 6th of July next.
All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD,
6 26 5w Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street.
Philadelphia, July 8, 1867.
The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, free of taxes.
7 8 2w CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.

PATENT
PIPE FILLER
TOBACCO POUCH!!
The Patent Pipe Filler Tobacco Pouch is used without dipping the pipe in the pouch, and without waste. Can be carried in the pocket. Something entirely new. Everybody who smokes should have one. It is convenient, economical, and useful.
For sale everywhere. 7 13 1m4p

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 5 fmw

ANOTHER PRIZE-FIGHT TO COME OFF NOVEMBER the 19th, between DAVID PALMER, of Philadelphia, and JOHN C. GRIFFIS, of Brooklyn, N. Y., for $1500. 11*

THE REBEL CHIEF,
BY GUSTAVE AIMARD.
And other New Books Published and For Sale This Day, by
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
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THE REBEL CHIEF. By Gustave Aimard, author of "Prairie Flower." An entire new work. Complete in one large octavo volume. Price seventy-five cents.

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We are closing out at Retail a large surplus stock of Two Dollar Books at Fifty Cents each, and lots of other Books at Half Price. Call and get some of them before they are all sold. 11 4p

SPECIAL NOTICE.
FRANK GRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street),
HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS
Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. 2 6 wfm 6m

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms. New and Second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.
6 19 3m Warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT St.

AN UNPRECEDENTED TRIUMPH.—CABLE DESPATCH, PARIS, EXPOSITION, July 1, 1867:—
"STEINWAY & SONS, of New York, have been awarded by the Supreme Jury of the Exposition THE FIRST GOLD MEDAL OF MERIT *for the highest degree of perfection in grand square, and upright Pianos and the most valuable inventions, showing the greatest progress in the construction of Piano-fortes, with the strongest indorsement of the* SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY."
In addition to the above, Steinway & Sons have received the following Cable despatch:—
"PARIS, July 4.
"The great Societe des Beaux Arts, of Paris, have, after a careful examination of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to STEINWAY & SONS, of New York, *their Grand Testimonial Medal, for greatest superiority and novelty of construction in Pianos.*"
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RICH GLOSS INSTEAD OF GREY
DECAY!
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NO MORE BALDNESS
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GREY HAIR.
It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.
ONLY 75 CENTS A BOTTLE. HALF A DOZEN, $4 00. Sold at
DR. SWAYNE'S,
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And all Druggists and Variety Stores. [3 6 fmw4p

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THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between F. O. ANDRES, W. C. H. ANDRES, A. C. McCURDY & R. L. PENNOCK, under the style and title of the INTERNATIONAL ADVERTISING AND R. P. COMPANY of Philadelphia and New York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by R. L. PENNOCK, A. C. McCURDY & W. P. BOLTON, to whom all outstanding debts are payable, and who alone have authority to use the name of the firm.
A. C. McCURDY, W. C. H. ANDRES.
R. L. PENNOCK, F. O. ANDRES.
July 19, 1867. 7 19 tf

DELIGHTFUL SHADE, REFRESHING breezes, and first class refreshments in the Gardens at GLOUCESTER POINT. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 4m4p*

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP.—House, 11 rooms, newly papered, and painted; gas, hot and cold water; location high and well shaded; lot 30 by 110 feet. Terms easy. Immediate possession. Apply at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. 6 1 tf

TO LET—PART OF THE HOUSE NO 509 S. FOURTH Street, below Lombard, east side. Inquire on the premises. References required. 5 28

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SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
Summer Shawls, $1 75.
Summer Shawls, $1 75.
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Sea-side Shawls.
Sea-side Shawls.
Wide Iron Barege and Hernani for Shawls.

LAWNS! LAWNS!
Fine French Lawns, 25 cents.
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Best French Percales, reduced to 37½ cents.

Linens for Men's and Boys' Wear.
Plaid and Stripe Linen Drills for Boys.
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Immense Stock of Linens, all grades.

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Sheeting, Towels and Napkins. Heavy Barnsley Linen Sheetings, in 54-inch, 72-inch, 80-inch, and 90-inch widths.
10-4 Fine Linen Sheetings, $1 25.
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Diaper, Huck, Bath, Red Border, Fringed, and Damask Towels, Towellings by the yard of every description.
Nursery Diapers, Napkins, and Doylies.
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Immense Stock of all sizes of white and colored Marseilles Quilts, Honeycomb, colored Alhambra Spreads, Lancaster and Heavy Jacquard Quilts.
Buyers for Hotels, Boarding Houses, Public Institutions, and Private Families will do well to examine our stock.

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229 FARIES & WARNER. 229
NORTH NINTH STREET,
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Have just received—
Large lot of Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Fine Lace Hdkfs., from auction, bargain.
Fine quality Shirred Muslins, 60, 75, 85c., $1 and $1 18.
Plaid Nainsook Muslins, 25, 31, 37½, 45, 50, and 60c.
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Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs., cheap.
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Table Linens, 43, 50, 65, and 75 cents.
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DOMESTICS DOMESTICS!
Bleached Muslins, 12½, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20c., etc.
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Best Hoop Skirt in the city, $1 25.
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LINEN CAMBRICS,
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UP STAIRS.
Having greater facilities, and more room for doing business, their stock will be considerably increased in the various departments.
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Thread Veils from $2 50.
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—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 60 cents.
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 1¼ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design, very cheap. 7 10 1m

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EYRE & LANDELL
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LARGE STOCK OF SUMMER QUILTS.
10-4 AND 11-4 LANCASTER QUILTS.
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FINE AND BLUE MARSEILLES QUILTS.
FINEST WHITE QUILTS IMPORTED.
HOTELS SUPPLIED WITH QUILTS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, TABLE LINENS, SHEETINGS, ETC. ETC.
HAVE JUST OPENED ANOTHER CASE SILVER POPLINS, FOR LADIES' SUITS.
DARK LAWNS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH.
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SUMMER SILKS, REDUCED.
P. S.—WHITE SHAWLS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 3 6 wfmsm

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.—Great Bargains from Auction.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open this morning 1000 yards extra quality double Imperial White Canton Matting, slightly stained, will be sold at 37½, worth 75c.; Red Check Matting, 28, 37, and 50c., Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 62, 75, 87c. $1, $1 25, $1 37, and $1 50; Ingrain Carpets, wool filling 40, 45, 50, and 62c.; Three-ply Carpets, $1 00; English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, $1 25 and $1 75; Hemp Carpets, 31 to 62c.; Oil Cloths, 50c.; Entry and Stair Carpets, 50 to 87c.; Window Shades, $1 to $3; Plain Shading 37 and 50c.; Table Linens, 62c. to $1 50; Towels, 12 to 25c Flannel for Bathing Robes, 31c. Muslins, 10 to 25c.; Calicoes, 10 to 18c.; Lawns, 25c. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 2 19 6m

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NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD
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SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
Having purchased $600,000 of the FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST, having 30 years to run, we are now prepared to sell the same at the low rate of
85,
And the accrued interest from this date, thus paying the investor over 8 per cent. interest, which is payable semi-annually.
This Loan is secured by a First Mortgage upon the Company's Railroad, 171 miles already constructed and in running order, and 52 miles additional to be completed by the first of October next, extending from the city of St. Louis into Northern and Central Missouri.
Full particulars will be given on application to either of the undersigned.
E. W. CLARKE & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO.
DREXEL & CO.
P. S.—Parties holding other securities, and wishing to change them for this Loan, can do so at the market rates. 7 15 1m

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE PURCHASED THE
NEW SIX PER CENT.
REGISTERED LOAN
OF THE
LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
DUE IN 1897.
INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY,
FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES,
AND OFFER IT FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF
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AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY
This LOAN is secured by a first mortgage on Company's Railroad, constructed and to be structed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware River at Easton, including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.
Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the office of the Company, or of either of the undersigned.
DREXEL & CO.
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Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.
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REMOVAL.
THE UNION NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED TO THE
S.E. CORNER OF THIRD AND ARCH STS.,
Where they will be located during the erection of their NEW BANKING HOUSE.
N. C. HUSSELMAN,
6 21 fmwlmrp CASHIER.

DIAMOND BEACH PARK ASSOCIATION, CAPE MAY COUNTY, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.
GRAND OPENING DAY.
This new and beautiful Park, with Mile Track, and commodious Hotel accommodations, will be opened to the public
ON MONDAY, 29th of July,
when the first TROTTING MATCH of the season will take place.
The amount of Premiums will be stated hereafter.
Gentlemen desirous of entering their Horses will please address
Colonel JOHN WEST, Secretary,
United States Hotel, Cape Island, N. J.
Hassler's Double Brass and String Band will be in attendance. 7 17 wfmst

TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, the most delightful place for recreation and enjoyment in the vicinity of the city. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 4m4p*

The Booth Letter.

From the National Intelligencer of the 18th.

The following communication has been sent to us by Mr. John Matthews, the only person who is able to give any information in regard to the letter written by J. Wilkes Booth, and addressed to the editor of the *National Intelligencer*. Mr. Matthews was a witness in the Surratt trial, but was not permitted by the Court to testify in regard to the letter alluded to. As statements have been publicly made in reference to Mr. Matthews' connection with this letter, he asks the publication of this communication in justification of himself and truth:—

WASHINGTON, July 17, 1867.—Editors *Intelligencer*:—Gentlemen—Much has been said in the public prints in regard to the missing letter of John Wilkes Booth. As I am the person to whom this letter was entrusted, I know its contents and the circumstances attending its delivery into my hands better than any person now living.

It was on the afternoon of Good Friday, April 11, 1865, at 4 o'clock, that I met John Wilkes Booth (on horseback) on Pennsylvania avenue, at the triangular enclosure between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets. We met, shook hands, and passed the compliments of the day. It so happened that the officers of General Lee's army had just passed up in a body. I asked Booth:—"Johnny, have you seen Lee's officers, just brought in?" He replied, "Yes, Johnny, I have;" then placing his hand upon his forehead, exclaimed, "Great God, I have no longer a country." Observing his paleness, nervousness, and agitation, I remark ed, "John, now nervous you are; what is the matter?" to which he replied, "Oh, no, it is nothing," and continued with, "Johnny, I have a little favor to ask of you; will you grant it?" "Why, certainly, Johnny," I replied; "what is it?" He then stated, "Perhaps I may leave town to-night, and I have a letter here which I desire to be published in the *National Intelligencer*; please attend to it for me, unless I see you before 10 o'clock to-morrow; in that case I will see to it myself."

At that moment I observed General Grant riding by in an open carriage, carrying also his baggage. Seeing this, I called Mr. Booth's attention to him, and said, "Why, Johnny, there goes Grant. I thought he was coming to the theatre this evening with the President." "Where?" he exclaimed. I pointed to the carriage; he looked towards it, grasped my hand tightly, and galloped down the avenue after the carriage. This was the last time I met him until I saw him on the stage of Ford's theatre on the memorable night of the 14th of April.

Time passed on. Many persons who knew Booth, or had seen him, were arrested and sent to prison. The secret of the latter was confided to a few confidential friends only; but when I saw that the editors of the *National Intelligencer* were suspected of having suppressed the document, and were interrogated in regard to it at the penitentiary trial, I considered it my duty to assume all responsibility in the matter by explaining the whole affair to the proprietors of said paper. Accordingly I did so. I did call at the office of the paper, and stated all the facts to them, as stated above.

To-day, in Court, after answering a few direct questions, I endeavored to make an explanation of the matter, which was objected to by the prosecution, and refused by Judge Fisher.

The New York *Herald*, who first procured the news from the Judiciary Committee of my having been before them, and what testimony I had given, has spoken of a secrecy of manner, and an observation, "If something should occur during the night," etc., on the part of Wilkes Booth. I desire to state all that did occur at that interview, and to say, also, that the letter was given with no secrecy of manner, nor was there any remark made about anything that might occur during the night.

Now for the contents of the letter. It was written on a sheet of commercial note paper, covering three pages. The first two pages were written in the spirit and style of the Philadelphia letter, and it was only at the concluding paragraph that anything was said bearing upon what had transpired; which was to this effect, and in these words:—

"For a long time I have devoted my energies, my time and money to the accomplishment of a certain end. I have been disappointed. The moment has now arrived when I must change my plans. Many will blame me for what I am about to do; but posterity, I am sure, will justify me.

"Men who love their country better than gold or life.

"JOHN W. BOOTH,
"PAYNE,
"HAROLD,
"ATZEROTT."

Respectfully, JOHN MATTHEWS.

THE *New York Herald* attacks Mr. Johnson again on the subject of his message in regard to the assumption of the debts of the Rebel States. It says, in speaking of the vote of the House on the resolution of Wednesday:—

"By this decisive vote of the popular branch of Congress, which is especially invested with primary authority over the financial affairs of the nation, President Johnson, in his official capacity, is proclaimed to the world as desperately attempting the overthrow of the national credit in a proposition which is 'abhorrent to every sentiment of loyalty,' and gratifying only to traitors and their political confederates. If this does not come within the category of those high crimes and misdemeanors for which the President ought to be impeached and removed from office, we should like to know what does."

Ex-President Fillmore and the Southern People.

From the Salisbury (N. C.) Old North State, July 13.

This distinguished gentleman, more than any other man at the North, commands the confidence of the Southern people. His administration of the Government, while Chief Magistrate of the nation, met with their almost unanimous approval. He has never, we believe, acted with the Republican party, and may be relied upon as being as warm a sympathizer with us as any man of his section. The opinions of such a man as to the course which we should now pursue cannot but weigh very greatly with our people.

We have been permitted to peruse a letter from a distinguished gentleman of this State, now in Western New York, to a friend in this city. He has just had a long interview with the ex-President, who gave it as his opinion that the Southern people should promptly reorganize their State Governments under the recent acts of Congress, and secure the admission of their Senators and Representatives into Congress at the earliest day possible. If the terms now offered should be rejected by the Southern people, he feels quite confident that much harsher ones will be enforced. This is the view which we have always taken. There is no hope of any change in parties North until after this question is disposed of, and this Mr. Fillmore plainly sees; hence his advice.

The Case of Rev. Mr. Merrill.

The Plattsburg (N. Y.) *Express*, in publishing the letter from Detroit informing Mrs. Merrill of the appearance of her husband in that city, makes the following statement:—

"Thus it will be seen that the whole affair of his falling into the river was a settled device on his part to get out of the sight and hearing of his former acquaintances and friends, for fear of exposure of his delinquencies. The public will readily conclude that what had been said about the intimacy with Miss Houghton, of North Adams, is not to be treated as a myth, but as a reality. Indeed, if a shadow of doubt existed it has been completely removed by a letter from Miss Houghton, directed to Mr. Merrill, since his supposed drowning, and opened by Mrs. Merrill, in which among other things she endeavors to impress upon him the duty of leaving his family and sharing his fortunes with her, even if they have to go to the very ends of the earth. It was certainly a fit time for her to make such overtures if so disposed, for she as well as he was well aware that he was unable to rebut the accusations against him, and that his services as a preacher were about at an end. Whether he will finally carry out the plans thus set forth by her, remains to be seen."

A Woman Literally Roasted by an Explosion of Kerosene.

From the Rock Island (Ill.) Union, July 15th.

A correspondent at Coal Valley writes us:—

"A terrible calamity occurred here last evening (Friday), attended with loss of life. About 9 o'clock there was a cry of 'fire' from that part of the town situated on the bluff, and on the arrival of the people at the place (which was almost immediately), they were horror struck to find the body of Mrs. Hennings, wife of Mr. C. Hennings, literally roasted, lying on the road, her clothes burned off, though still living. There was not a single portion of her person escaped. It was so black as to be scarcely recognized. It appears the unfortunate woman took up a miner's lamp which she was lighting at the time, and attempted to put kerosene oil into it from a can which contained half a gallon; the consequence of which was its instant explosion, wrapping her in flames. It so happened that there was no one near her at the time, her husband being in the village."

Order from General Sheridan—Preparations for Holding Elections.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW ORLEANS, LA., July 10.—The Boards of Registers throughout the State of Louisiana will immediately proceed to select suitable persons to act as Commissioners of Elections for the voting precincts of their respective parishes. Three persons will be selected for each precinct, whose names will be submitted by the Boards of Registers to their supervising officers for approval. Polls will be opened at all the places heretofore established for that purpose, as far as practicable, and in order to accommodate the largely increased number entitled to vote, two days will be given for voting. Boards of Registers will at once proceed to make up their precinct poll-books.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

AT DR. SCHENCK'S PLEASANT RURAL RETREAT.—The employes in Dr. Schenck's medicinal laboratory yesterday proceeded in a body to his delightful suburban residence on the Neshamony Creek, to enjoy a day's rustication about its shady groves. The number of those attending this pleasant picnic was about sixty, all of whom enjoyed the fullest freedom of the fine demesne, and the pleasure of a social meeting. Dr. Schenck's residence is of fine architectural design and palatial appearance, a pleasant home, with every convenience and comfort that heart could wish, and an imposing ornament to our suburban precincts. It is shaped like a letter L, with large facade, upon which the vines are already attaching their tendrils, bidding fair to soon hide it with a curtain of green. A spacious and arbor-like piazza surrounds the building at its first story. A tower, its height 120 feet from the ground, crowns the roof, surmounting which is an observatory, bearing a flag-staff. Water is pumped to the summit of this tower for domestic purposes, and in case of fire is easily accessible. The building is illuminated with gas, which is manufactured on the premises, some distance from the mansion.

All the apartments necessary in a first-class country-seat are here, including a billiard-room, which is rendered refreshingly cool by being immediately over the ice-house. A level lawn sweeps away from the building and merges into an immense farm of 225 acres, divided into two parts. The Doctor expects to garner two hundred tons of hay from these acres this summer. This pleasant country-seat is easily accessible, being located on the line of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, about sixteen miles from the city. By assiduity, enterprise, and business intuition, Dr. Schenck has been enabled to win a competency for life, giving in return medicinal preparations which are as efficacious as their standard reputation is world-wide.

THE DIAMOND BEACH PARK.—On Monday, 29th of July, this Park will be formally opened for the season by a grand trotting match. The Park is situated near Diamond Beach, that famous place and delightful resort for visitors, on the bay side of Cape Island, N. J. With great care the track has been prepared and nicely graded, and to give additional inducement and for more comfort, a large and pleasant hotel has been erected on the grounds. For the grand trot, a large number of noted pacers have been entered, and Hassler's double brass and string band will add greatly to the pleasure of the occasion.

THE GRAND HOP which is to come off at the "Surf House," Atlantic City, on to-morrow (Saturday) evening, promises to be a very attractive affair, and we doubt not but that there will be a large accession to the number of city denizens who are now sojourning at the "Surf." The invigorating bathing, the genial hospitality of "mine host" Caleb, and the excellent music of Carneross & Dixey's full orchestra, when added to the attractions of a sea-side hop, are too strong for one's passion for city life in the month of July.

GRAND FESTIVAL AT CAPE ISLAND.—There will be a grand gala night at Cape Island to-morrow evening at the Columbia House, the favorite fashionable resort. During the past week arrangements have been made for a grand musical festival, promenade concert, and *soiree dansante*. It will be a magnificent affair. Hassler's double orchestra and military band will be in attendance, including the Congress Band. Three trains and the steamboat will reach the island in time to give all an opportunity to join in the festive scene.

ROBBING A SAILOR.—Annie Johnson and Joseph Rheinar, living in a miserable retreat in Pine alley, induced by many wiles and enticed by promises of good draughts a sailor to enter into their abode. Whisky and spirits ran high, and the sailor sent Annie out with a $20 note for more. She failed to return; he made complaint, and both of the parties were arrested, and held in default of bail to answer at Court.

FOR THE SEASIDE.—The 2 o'clock express train which leaves Vine Street Ferry to-morrow afternoon for Atlantic City reaches the seaside within two hours after leaving Camden. This is quick time, and the point of destination is one of the most attractive at this time of the year. Those who cannot get away from business on Saturday afternoon can take the half-past 7 o'clock train on Sunday morning.

DICKENS.—We have received from T. B. Peterson & Brothers the sixth volume of the handsome green and gold edition of the works of Charles Dickens. It is the inimitable "Little Dorrit." The edition, for beauty and cheapness, will compare most favorably with any issued by any of the houses of America. It makes a valuable and ornamental addition to every library.

A FEMALE SOT, named Catharine Bell, alias "Dublin Kate," works spasmodically at a place down in the "Neck." With clock-work regularity, she has an annual drunken spree, during which time she haunts the vicinity of Water and Spruce streets with her drunken carcass. Last night she was taken in custody by Detective Reeder, and sent to prison by Alderman Hurley.

A VIOLENT INDIVIDUAL named John Ferguson, while in a dwelling known as the "Bon Ton," on Seventh street, below Girard avenue, forcibly entered a room wherein three ladies were busily employed, by smashing the door. He then violently assaulted the women, named respectively Sarah McFadden, Josephine Gibson, and Annie Williams. Alderman Fitch held him in $800 bail to answer at Court.

PETTY LARCENIES.—James Maney was taken in custody while taking away a pitcher which he had obtained surreptitiously from a store at Fifth and Washington streets.

James Jourdan was caught last night with a quantity of bed clothing which he had stolen from a house at Sixth and South streets. Alderman Tittermary committed him to answer.

BADLY BEATEN.—About 9 o'clock last evening, John Rowley was beaten by two men named McMullen, in the Girard Park. They followed him to Twenty-first and Race streets, and stabbed him in a similar manner beating. Rowley was taken to his home, No. 2107 Callowhill street. The McMullens are still at large.

AN ALLEGED ROBBERY.—About 9 o'clock last night, it is alleged that William, alias "Dominie" Wilson assaulted one Mr. McLaughlin at Eleventh and Filbert streets, and stole from him $70. Upon this charge Wilson was taken in custody, and held by Alderman Jones in default of $1500 bail to answer at Court.

AN OWNER WANTED.—Lieutenant Bowers has in his possession at the Fourth District Station House, on Cherry street, between Fourth and Fifth street, a pocket-book, containing money, which was picked up by a little girl out at Washington Retreat, on the day of the great picnic.

PICKPOCKETS.—Geo. A. Kockersperger, Benjamin Wells, and Edward Penck were arrested for being implicated in the stealing of a watch from the pocket of a German on a car on Girard avenue. Alderman Fitch held the first in $500 bail, and the two latter each in $1000, to answer at Court.

A WRONG-DOER.—Joseph Grinner, for enticing a sailor into his den on Pine street, there plying him with the ardent, and, as alleged, depriving him of his money, was held by Alderman Tittermary, in default of bail, for a further hearing.

A VIOLENT ASSAULT.—William Harrington and George W. Smith violently assaulted a man named William Pollick, at a late hour last night, near Sixteenth and Filbert streets. Alderman Jones held them each in $1000 bail to answer.

FALSE PRETENSES.—Edward Conway is the name of another person arrested for obtaining money of citizens in aid of destitute firemen's families, under the alleged authorization of the Franklin Engine Company. Alderman Beitler held him in $1000 bail to answer.

HEARING BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER SMITH.—Yesterday afternoon George W. Knight was charged with executing a fraudulent warehouse bond.

James W. McDermott sworn—I live at Chesnut Hill; was in December, 1866, and still am, bond clerk in the office of the Fourth District. (Warehouse bond produced, signed by Washington Horter, Frank Brown, and Aaron Kisline, dated December 19, 1866, from files of bonds in the office of the Collector.) This bond was witnessed by myself and B. W. Marcy: I know the defendant; the person here as defendant signed this bond as Washington Horter: I remember that Frank Brown and Adam Kisline were present: I was not the person who took the bond; I don't remember whether this bond was taken before Captain Harwood or Mr. Hancock, the Collector; I was merely a witness; I saw the defendant once or twice about the office; it was about 250 barrels of whisky before that; I don't remember that he called there afterwards; I don't know the defendant's proper name; I only knew him as Washington Horter.

Bennett W. Marcy sworn—Live No. 1326 N. Fifteenth street; have been Deputy Collector since the 15th of February, 1867; have been employed in the office from the 4th of October to the present time. (Bond referred to in McDermott's testimony was shown to witness, and he testified that the name of Washington Horter was written by the defendant.) I know him by that name; I think he paid an income tax in the name of Washington Horter before that time; I don't think I was ever introduced to him; I think Mr. Montjoy was with him; I saw him there afterwards once—about that time several times; he had his papers drawn up by John R. Manderfield, Jr., No. 405 Library street; I sent a note to the defendant, to No. 1330 Wallace street; he answered in person; I met him in the evening on Chesnut street, and spoke to him as Mr. Horter: I don't know who he was with; there was nothing said: he just spoke and passed on; I don't remember meeting him since: I never knew him under any other name than Horter; I don't know of any other Mr. Horter.

The defendant was committed, in default of $25,000 bail, for a further hearing. (The bond purported to have been issued in the Third District, and was sureties for $58,747 28.)

This morning the defendant was brought up again.

Alexander P. Weld sworn—Am book-keeper at the St. Lawrence Hotel; know defendant by sight; he has boarded at the hotel since January 26, 1867; have known him as George W. Knight since June 7, which was the date I went to the hotel: know him by no other name.

Washington Horter sworn—Reside at No. 434 North Sixteenth street (the bond above alluded to shown to witness): that is not my signature; never executed a warehouse bond in the Fourth District; have known the defendant under the name of George W. Knight for about six months; he knows me; I formerly resided No. 1630 Wallace street; I moved from there in September last: it is in the Fourth District where I have made income returns.

To-day another bond of the Third District, signed Washington Horter, was produced, and Assistant District Attorney Valentine stated that he expected to prove that the defendant signed it. It was sureties for the amount of $66,879 88. The defendant was held in $25,000 to answer at Court.

ALPACA and Drap d'Ete Sacks.
Linen and Duck Sacks, White and Colored.
White and Fancy Linen Pants.
White and Fancy Linen Vests.
White Marseilles Vests.
Linen Dusters, large assortment.
All kinds, styles and sizes of Summer Goods generally.
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
And No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE.—Those who are in want of fine steel-plate engravings, and at the same time would obtain them at fifty per cent. below the usual retail price, would do well to examine the different varieties which are now being given away by the Washington Library Company to the purchasers of stock in aid of the Riverside Institute, a home for soldiers' and sailors' orphans. The stock is sold at one dollar per share, each share being accompanied by a handsome engraving, which, at retail, can nowhere be purchased at this sum. There are also two, three, four, and five dollar engravings given to those who purchase two, three, four, or five shares. The five dollar engraving, entitled 'The Marriage of Pocahontas," is now retailing in this city at seven and eight dollars. Besides obtaining an engraving at this great deduction in price, *each* share of stock guarantees to the holder some present in the great distribution, to take place in September next. The principal office of the Washington Library Company is at No. 1225 Chesnut street.

THE DISEASE OF AMERICA.—Dyspepsia is said to be the disease of America. Its victims may be found in all stations of life. The poor as well as the rich are sufferers from its life-destroying influence. The symptoms of this disease vary greatly in the different stages of the complaint. It generally commences with a sensation of fullness after eating, and a changeable, diminished, or lost appetite. In some instances the appetite is voracious, and when—in obedience to its promptings—a large portion of food is taken into the stomach, pain follows in that region, with general distress, nervousness, and nausea. Flatulency and heart-burn invariably attend this disease. For all these symptoms

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

will be found an invaluable household remedy, as its alterative, corrective, and restorative properties are derived exclusively from roots and plants, the virtues of which are acknowledged by pharmaceutists and physicians. Separately they have often been prescribed by the profession, but were never combined until Dr Hostetter gave to the world his

HEALTH-RESTORING BITTERS,

which has proved a sovereign remedy for dyspepsia and its attendant evils.

MERCUTIO said of his wound:—
"*It was not as deep as a well, or as wide*
As a gate, but it would do."
PLANTATION BITTERS will not raise the dead,
But they cure the sick, exalt the depressed,
And render life a thing to be enjoyed.

We believe there are millions of living witnesses to this fact. Dyspepsia is a horrid disease, but Plantation Bitters will cure it. It is a most invigorating tonic for weakness and mental despondency. Those who are "out of sorts" should try Plantation Bitters.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article, superior to Cologne, and at half the price.

BRIGHAM YOUNG, JR., AND HIS TEN WIVES IN TOWN.—This Latter Day-Saint has left New York city, on his way to Salt Lake City, treating the Gentiles on his way with envious glances at his connubial state. He would have arrived in Philadelphia yesterday to get a complete outfit for his suite at Charles Stokes & Co.'s Ready-made Clothing House, under the Continental, only his body-guard did not wear clothing of the make sold at this House.

WHITMAN'S CHOCOLATE.—The best table Chocolate for families, hotels, and restaurants is manufactured at the Philadelphia Steam Chocolate and Cocoa Works. Office and Store No. 1210 Market street. STEPHEN F. WHITMAN.

REIMER'S Second Street Gallery is famous for fine Photographs. One photo-miniature only $1; 6 cards, or 1 large picture, $1; 12 Ferrotypes, 50 cents.

WATER-COOLERS FOR THE MILLION.—Refrigerators, Moth-proof Chests, Ice-Cream Freezers, etc., at E. S. FARSON & Co.'s Manufactory, No. 220 Dock street.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia. J. S. LASH & Co.

LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

FIFTY different styles and sizes of Refrigerators, prices from $7 upwards. E. S. FARSON & Co., Manufacturers, No. 220 Dock street, below Walnut.

SEA-SIDE NECK-TIES only 25 cents.
Sea-side Ties.....at 25 cents.
Sea-side Ties.....at 25 cents.
Sea-side Ties.....at 25 cents.
Sea side Ties.....at 25 cents.
McINTIRE & BROTHER, 1035 Chesnut street.

THIRD EDITION

THE TRIAL OF JOHN H. SURRATT.

WASHINGTON July 19—The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed this morning in the Criminal Court, Judge Fisher presiding.

Mr. Bradley, sr., said that one or two of the witnesses, instead of coming themselves, had sent certified copies of time tables, showing that in April, 1865, a train on the New York Central Road left Albany, N. Y., at 9 A. M., and reached Syracuse at 1:20 P. M. The train left Syracuse at 1:30, and arrived at Canandaigua at 4:05.

Mr. Pierrepont argued that the time-tables should be admitted in evidence, but he would not agree that the trains actually ran at the times specified, in the absence of further proof.

Mr. Merrick said that before going further in the case he desired to call the attention of the court to the re-opening of the Webster House Register at Canandaigua. He then referred to a decision in 12 Howard's United States Supreme Court. The case was one in which a letter written by a defendant was admitted in evidence to show where the defendant was on a day stated.

Judge Fisher did not deem the cases analogous, the letters were never admitted unless they bore a postmark, and the fact of mailing the letter was evidence of the presence of the party at the place of mailing. The evidence of Surratt's signature upon the Webster House register, it will be remembered, was ruled out because there was no proof that it was actually written upon the day indicated upon the face of the register.

The witnesses appeared very slowly this morning, and at 11 o'clock Judge Fisher suggested that the counsel proceed with the trial.

Mr. Bradley said that of the witnesses waited for yesterday the principal one was Father Boucher, who had left for this place on Tuesday, and had not yet arrived. Since the Court adjourned yesterday the defense had discovered the whereabouts of a gentleman, a material witness, for whom they had been looking. The gentleman referred to was a man of respectability and character, and the defense expected to prove by him that Surratt was at the Brainerd House, Elmira, on April 14, 1865. As soon as this witness arrived from New York, where he had been telegraphed for, and Boucher was examined, the defense would close, as under the ruling of the Court much evidence that the defense proposed to offer was ruled out. Mr. Merrick said the time had now arrived when all original evidence was in, and the prosecution could not now offer in rebuttal any evidence which might have been offered in chief, and he would therefore now move the Court to strike out from the record some evidence that did not appear to be connected with the case at issue. This evidence was that which related to Jacob Thompson, to the alleged murder of Union soldiers escaping from Rebel prisons, and to the Duell letter. He moved that it all be stricken out.

Mr. Pierrepont said he would not now discuss the question of striking out this testimony, as there were matters that would yet be connected. He could not agree with Mr. Merrick as to what could be admitted in evidence.

The defense had attempted to prove that Surratt was in Elmira, and it would be proper for the prosecution to offer original evidence to show that he was not there. The prosecution had shown that Surratt was at the Theatre on the night of the murder, but it was not absolutely necessary to show that fact.

Mr. Merrick argued that it was necessary to show Surratt's presence at the Theatre, and was proceeding to discuss that point, when Mr. Carrington suggested that the only question before the Court was as to the elimination of certain testimony. He thought the matters asked to be stricken out had been connected, but he doubted whether this was the proper time to discuss that question, and it was best to wait until all the evidence was in. When it was discussed he would show that the proper connection had been made.

Mr. Richard Sutton was sworn, and examined by Mr. Bradley, and testified that he had had very large experience in examining and comparing handwriting. (Papers exhibited.) Witness did not think the Torrey letter, addressed to Atzerott, was in the same handwriting as the letter written to Weichman by Atzerott; he did not think Booth's telegrams and the Selby letter were in the same handwriting.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pierrepont—Witness did not think the Selby letter was written in a natural hand; witness did not profess to be an expert, nor had he made it a practice to compare hand-writing; his experience had been more in the way of deciphering handwriting.

Mr. Pierrepont asked that the testimony be stricken out, as the witness did not profess to be an expert.

Judge Fisher ruled the testimony out.

Mr. Bradley suggested that the prosecution go on, with the understanding that the defense be allowed to put in the evidence of the two witnesses, if they shall arrive in a given time.

Judge Fisher said that such a course would be agreeable to the Court if the prosecution had no objection. It was a matter, however, for the counsel to decide between themselves.

Mr. Carrington said that the prosecution would certainly have to hold the defense to the same rule they had applied to the United States in this case. A similar proposition had been made by the prosecution at another stage of the case, which the defense had refused, and they must now abide by it.

The Court said that the defense must close their testimony if the Court had no sit by candlelight. This was the fifth or sixth week of the trial, and there had been a great deal of delay.

Mr. Merrick desired to know what decision the Court would make on a motion to strike out certain testimony.

Judge Fisher said he would hold the matter over, and in the meantime he would review the question, and if not connecting the prisoner he would rule it out.

Mr. Merrick said he thought the question ought to be disposed of before the final argument of the case, as suggested by the gentlemen on the other side. They had made many statements about this magical chain of evidence, but though he could not see it, he heard it rattle very often.

Mr. Pierrepont said it was only an iron chain, an ordinary iron chain; that was all there was in it.

Mr Bradley—Yes; but there are several links to be forged to it yet.

At 11:40 the Court took a recess until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

MEXICO.

Cortinas in Search of Lozado, the Neutral Chief of Jalisco—Ortega to be Released, and Form One of the Proposed Congress—Rumors of Further Executions at Queretaro.

NEW ORLEANS, July 18.—The *Boletin Oficial* of Matamoras, under date of July 11, states that Juarez left San Luis Potosi on the 1st instant, and was expected at the capital on the 10th, where preparations were being made for his reception. Private letters from Juarez to parties in this city, dated July 1, and from San Luis Potosi, mention that the President would leave on the afternoon of that day for the City of Mexico. Liberal advices officially received here claim that neither Gomez nor Cortinas have deserted the cause of the President. Cortinas, it is stated, is waiting orders with an army of 1500 men to attack Lozado, who, with the last remnant of the imperial army, had his headquarters at Acapulco. The number of Lozado's forces cannot be ascertained, his army being scattered among the mountains in the vicinity.

Ortega remains quietly at Saltillo, a prisoner at large, though it is understood that he will be liberated in a few days, to take part in the coming Congress to be called by Juarez upon his arrival at the capital. Ortega disclaims any wish to be President of the republic of Mexico, unless constitutionally elected, and will take no leadership in any revolutionary proceedings, though he is willing to contest with Juarez, in a legitimate manner, for the Presidential office.

Advices of late date have been received from San Luis Potosi to the effect that three or four of the remaining Imperial Generals have been condemned to be shot. The names of the victims have not been promulgated.

Captain Ames, of the English barque Adem, from Liverpool for New Orleans, reports that on the afternoon of July 9 he signalized a couple of transports flying the ensign of France and bound for Vera Cruz. It was not ascertained whether any forces were on board.

Important Mexican Disclosures.

During the last few days a new movement has come to light, which has for its object the annexation of Mexico to the United States. The facts concerning it are as follows:—It seems that a Mr. Abbott, brother of the historian J. S. C. Abbott, has been engaged for two years past in planning and maturing a scheme for the acquisition of the northern tier of Mexican States, with a view ultimately to the absorption of the whole of Mexico. He has travelled extensively through that country, put himself in communication with its leading men, including Juarez, and made overtures to them, with the tacit sanction of prominent parties in the United States. Until lately he met with but little encouragement in Mexico. Since the capture and execution of Maximilian, however, his propositions have been more favorably considered. A few days ago Mr. Abbott succeeded in getting together a number of prominent Senators and Representatives, to whom he made a statement of his labors and prospects. The meeting was held in the Vice-President's room at the Capitol. There were present Senators Wade, Sumner, Chandler, Nye, Howard, Ramsey, Cole, and Representatives Banks, Butler, and a few others of lesser note. Mr. Abbott gave a detailed account of his plans, and laid before them maps and surveys of the territory proposed to be annexed to the United States. He stated that since the success of the Liberals there were fears entertained by the leading men of Mexico of a new invasion of that country by the European powers, who were enraged at the death of Maximilian, and also of a fresh repetition of the intestine strifes which have torn the republic for so many years. Under these circumstances, Juarez and the better class of Mexican leaders entertain serious propositions of placing Mexico under the protection of the United States on certain conditions, the most vital of which is that they shall be taken care of in the way of securing good positions in their native country. Abbott urged that our Government should enter into negotiations with Juarez, and improve the opportunity to annex Mexico to the Union. He expatiated upon the advantages it would secure to us commercially, and in a territorial point of view. The Senators and Representatives present listened to him attentively for nearly an hour, when each one gave his views on the subject.

Mr. Sumner, who was the first to speak, and who as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, was naturally looked to for his opinion, disapproved the project, fearing that if it was adopted it might entangle us with the nations of Europe. At some future time he thought it might be well enough to entertain the idea, but at present he did not consider it practicable.

Senators Chandler and Nye were warmly in favor of it, so, also, was Senator Cole. General Banks did not think it practicable. He feared the Mexican leaders were not in earnest in making the offer. The other parties present did not express an opinion.

Mr. Abbott fortified his proposition with new arguments, answering the objections of Sumner and Banks. No definite conclusion, however, was reached, and the interview closed with the understanding that another meeting should be held at some future time. Mr. Abbott has since been busily engaged in talking to other Senators and members on the subject, with what success I have not been able to learn. —*N. Y. Herald.*

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, July 19

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2100	U S 7-30s July.....c.	107¼	$900 Pa cp 5s '70..... 97
$2000	City 6s, New.....	99	$1000 do.....s5 w'n. 97
$2000	do. New.2d	100	15 sh Read R.....bo. 52¾
$1200	do... music.	100	100 do.....960. 52
$1000	Pittsburg 4s.....	80	200 sh Big Mt..... 3½
$760	do. 4 p c s5....	80	200 do.....bo. 3¾
$12940	82 Ch & Del.....	91½	5 sh Mech Bk.. ..... 31½

SECOND BOARD.

$4500	5-20s '64, July..cp....	109	105 sh Penna R....bo. 52½
$1000	City 6s, New.....	99¾	100 sh Cata Pf.....s60. 28¼
$1000	do. New.....	99¾	100 do.....s60. 28¼
$2000	W Jer R 6s.....	86	20 sh Gr & Consols.... 30¼
$5000	Pa cp 5s.....	95	200 sh Ocean Oil..... 3

THE TRAVELING SUITS—
The White Duck Vests,
The Colored Duck Suits,
The Alpaca Coats,
The Drap d'Ete Sacks,
The Short Duck Sacks,
The Linen Dust Coats,
The Light Cassimere Suits,
The Skeleton Sacks,
Are all popular at this time, because they are just the thing for this hot weather. Our styles are as elegant as in any custom establishment. Our prices are so low, people buy with great satisfaction.

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OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, 510 Minor St.

MARRIED.

KUHN—CRAWLEY.—On the 17th instant, by Rev. A. Atwood, Mr. GEORGE KUHN to Miss ALLETTA CRAWLEY, all of this city.

PARRY—GEDDES.—On the 16th instant, by the Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, B. FRANKLIN PARRY, of Moorestown, N. J., to EMMA E. GEDDES, of this city. No cards.

DIED.

COLLINS.—On the 18th instant, JAMES ANDERSON, infant son of James A. and Juliet Collins, aged 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, from his parents' residence, No. 1921 Shackamaxon street.

DOUGHERTY.—On the 18th instant, ANNIE, daughter of William P. and Bridget Dougherty, aged 5 years and 1 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, S. W. corner of Sixth and Shippen streets, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

GODDARD.—On the 17th instant, JOHN L. GODDARD, in the 54th year of his age.

His male relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 3503 Locust street, on Saturday, the 20th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M. Services at Church of the Saviour. Interment at the Woodlands.

LENFESTEY.—On the 18th instant, GEORGE EDGAR LENFESTEY, son of Louisa A. and the late George S. Lenfestey, aged 6 years 3 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his stepfather, Thomas H. Dawson, No. 636 Carpenter street, Second Ward, on Sunday, the 21st instant, at 1 o'clock P. M.

SEELEY.—On the 18th instant, DAVID, son of David and Jane Seeley, aged 12 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1629 N. Thirteenth street, on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

WILDEY.—On the 17th instant, Mrs. ELIZA, wife of Richard Wildey, in the 41st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1421 Marlborough street, on Monday, the 22d instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MASONIC HALL, PHILADELPHIA, JULY 18, A. L. 5867.

The officers and members of the GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA and Masonic jurisdiction thereunto belonging will assemble at the Masonic Hall, CHESNUT Street, at 3½ o'clock SATURDAY AFTERNOON, to attend the funeral of Brother JOHN L. GODDARD, late R. W. Grand Master.

JOHN THOMSON, Grand Secretary.

By order of the R. W. Acting Grand Master.
Special Notice.—Masonic dress.

WITH FLEXIBLE METAL GUARDS riveted to its under side, which protects it from burning or wear. Coates' Patent Flatiron-Holder. It is claimed, will last six times as long as any of the usual kind. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

JAPANNED TIN WARE, COMPRISING TEA Canisters, Dust Pans, Spice and Cake Boxes, Match Safes, Lamps, Candlesticks, Paper and Bread Boxes, Nutmeg Graters, etc. For sale, with a general assortment of Housekeeping Hardware, by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

FOR CHILDREN'S SWINGS WE HAVE A special article of strong Staples and Rings, which will not give way and perhaps break their backs, and also strong Ropes. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

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JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chesnut street. [4 9]

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER, No. 7 S. SIXTH Street. [4 11 6m8p]

JOHNSTON & SELDEN Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Bankruptcy, No. 434 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [6 10 3m Ex-Gov. W. F. JOHNSTON. GEO. S. SELDEN.

FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—PAUL E. GIRARD, FRENCH BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND ENGRAVER, No. 202 S. ELEVENTH Street PHILADELPHIA 22 5p]

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 28 5p]

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S

THY KINGDOM COME.

A New Poem by Jean Ingelow.

Thy kingdom come.
I heard a Seer cry:—"The wilderness,
The solitary place,
Shall yet be glad for Him, and He shall bless
(Thy kingdom come) with His revealed face
The forests: they shall drop their precious gum,
And shed for Him their balm: and He shall yield
The graudeur of His speech to charm the field.

"Then all the soothed winds shall drop to listen,
(Thy kingdom come),
Comforted waters waxen calm shall glisten
With bashful tremblement beneath His smile;
And Echo ever the while
Shall take, and in her awful joy repeat,
The laughter of His lips—(Thy kingdom come);
And hills that sit apart shall be no longer dumb;
No, they shall shout and shout,
Raining their lovely loyalty along the dewy plain,
And valleys round about,

"And all the well-contented land, made sweet
With flowers she opened at His feet,
Shall answer; shout and make the welkin ring,
And tell it to the stars, shout, shout, and sing;
Her cup being full to the brim,
Her poverty made rich with him,

"Her yearning satisfied to the utmost sum—
Lift up thy voice, O Earth, prepare thy song,
It shall not yet be long,
Lift up, O Earth, for He shall come again,
Thy Lord; and He shall reign, and He SHALL reign—
Thy kingdom come."

THACKERAY'S LECTURES ON THE GEORGES.

GEORGE THE SECOND.

[Continued from the last issue of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

I read that Lady Yarmouth (my most religious and gracious king's favorite) sold a bishopric to a clergyman for £5000. (She betted him £5000 that he would not be made a bishop, and he lost and paid her.) Was he the only priest of his time led up by such hands for consecration? As I peep into George II's St. James', I see crowds of cassocks rustling up the back stairs of the ladies of the court; stealthy clergy slipping purses into their laps; that godless old king yawning under his canopy in his chapel royal as the chaplain before him is discoursing. Discoursing about what? About righteousness and judgment? While the chaplain is preaching, the king is chattering in German almost as loud as the preacher—so loud that the clergyman—it may be one Dr. Young—he who wrote "Night Thoughts," and discoursed on the splendors of the stars, the glories of heaven, and utter vanities of this world—actually burst out crying in his pulpit because the defender of the faith and dispenser of bishoprics would not listen to him! No wonder that the clergy were corrupt and indifferent amid this indifference and corruption. No wonder that skeptics multiplied and morals degenerated, so far as they depended on the influence of such a king. No wonder that Whitfield cried out in the wilderness—that Wesley quitted the insulted temple to pray on the hillside. I look with reverence on those men at that time. Which is the sublimer spectacle—the good John Wesley, surrounded by his congregation of miners at the pit's mouth, or the queen's chaplains mumbling through their morning office in their anteroom, under the picture of the great Venus, with the door opened into the adjoining chamber where the queen is dressing, talking scandal to Lord Hervey, or uttering sneers at Lady Suffolk, who is kneeling with the basin at her mistress' side? I say I am scared as I look round at this society—at this king—at these courtiers—at these politicians—at these bishops—at this flaunting vice and levity. Whereabouts in this court is the honest man? Where is the pure person one may like? The air stifles one with its sickly perfumes. There are some Old World follies and some absurd ceremonials about our court of the present day which I laugh at, but, as an Englishman, contrasting it with the past, shall I not acknowledge the change of to-day? As the mistress of St. James' passes me now, I salute the sovereign, wise, moderate, exemplary of life; the good mother; the good wife; the accomplished lady; the enlightened friend of art; the tender sympathizer in her people's glories and sorrows.

Of all the court of George and Caroline, I find no one but Lady Suffolk with whom it seems pleasant and kindly to hold converse. Even the misogynist Croker, who edited her letters, loves her, and has that regard for her with which her sweet graciousness seems to have inspired almost all men and some women who came near her. I have noted many little traits which go to prove the charms of her character (it is not merely because she is charming, but because she is characteristic, that I allude to her). She writes delightfully sober letters. Addressing Mr. Gay at Tunbridge (he was, you know, a poet, penniless and in disgrace), she says: "The place you are in has strangely filled your head with physicians and cures; but, take my word for it, many a fine lady has gone there to drink the waters without being sick, and many a man has complained of the loss of his heart who had it in his own possession. I desire you will keep yours; for I shall not be very fond of a friend without one, and I have a great mind you should be in the number of mine."

When Lord Peterborough was seventy years old, that indomitable youth addressed some flaming love, or rather gallantry, letters to Mrs. Howard: curious relics they are of the romantic manner of wooing sometimes in use in those days. It is not passion; it is not love; it is gallantry: a mixture of earnest and acting; high-flown compliments, profound bows, vows, sighs and ogles, in the manner of the Clelie romances, and Millamont and Doricourt in the comedy. There was a vast elaboration of ceremonies and etiquette, of raptures—a regulated form of kneeling and wooing which has quite passed out of our downright manners. Henrietta Howard accepted the noble old earl's philandering; answered the queer love-letters with due acknowledgment; made a profound courtesy to Peterborough's profound bow, and got John Gay to help her in the composition of her letters in reply to her old knight. He wrote her charming verses, in which there was truth as well as grace. "Oh, wonderful creature!" he writes:

"Oh wonderful creature, a woman of reason!
Never grave out of pride, never gay out of season!
When so easy to guess who this angel should be,
Who would think Mrs. Howard ne'er dreamed it was she?"

The great Mr. Pope also celebrated her in lines not less pleasant, and painted a portrait of what must certainly have been a delightful lady:

"I know a thing that's most uncommon—
Envy, be silent and attend!—
I know a reasonable woman,
Handsome, yet witty, and a friend:

"Not warped by passion, awed by rumor,
Not grave through pride, or gay through folly:
An equal mixture of good humor
And exquisite soft melancholy.

Has she no faults, then (Envy says), sir?"
Yes, she has one, I must aver;
When all the world conspires to praise her,
The woman's deaf, and does not hear!"

Even the women concurred in praising and loving her. The Duchess of Queensberry bears testimony to her amiable qualities, and writes to her: "I tell you so and so, because you love children, and to have children love you." The beautiful, jolly Mary Bellenden, represented by contemporaries as "the most perfect creature ever known," writes very pleasantly to her "dear Howard," her "dear Swiss," from the country, whither Mary had retired after her marriage, and when she gave up being a maid of honor. "How do you do, Mrs. Howard?" Mary breaks out. "How do you do, Mrs. Howard? that is all I have to say. This afternoon I am taken with a fit of writing; but as to matter, I have nothing better to entertain you than news of my farm. I therefore give you the following list of the stock of eatables that I am fatting for my private tooth. It is well known to the whole county of Kent that I have four fat calves, two fat hogs, fit for killing, twelve promising black pigs, two young chickens, three fine geese, with thirteen eggs under each (several being duck eggs, else the others do not come to maturity); all this, with rabbits, and pigeons, and carp in plenty, beef and mutton at reasonable rates. Now, Howard, if you have a mind to stick a knife into anything I have named, say so!"

A jolly set must they have been, those maids of honor. Pope introduces us to a whole bevy of them in a pleasant letter. "I went," he says, "by water to Hampton Court, and met the prince, with all his ladies, on horseback, coming from hunting. Mrs. Bellenden and Mrs. Lepell took me into protection, contrary to the laws against harboring papists, and gave me a dinner, with something I liked better, an opportunity of conversation with Mrs. Howard. We all agreed that the life of a maid of honor was of all things the most miserable, and wished that all women who envied it had a specimen of it. To eat Westphalia ham of a morning, ride over hedges and ditches on borrowed hacks, come home in the heat of the day with a fever, and (what is worse a hundred times) with a red mark on the forehead from an uneasy hat—all this may qualify them to make excellent wives for hunters. As soon as they wipe off the heat of the day, they must simper and catch cold an hour in the princess' apartment; from thence to dinner with what appetite they may; and after that till midnight, work, walk, or think which way they please. No lone house in Wales, with a mountain and rookery, is more contemplative than this court. Miss Lepell walked with me three or four hours by moonlight, and we met no creature of any quality but the king, who gave audience to the vice-chamberlain all alone under the garden wall."

I fancy it was a merrier England, that of our ancestors, than the island which we inhabit. People high and low amused themselves very much more. I have calculated the manner in which statesmen and persons of condition passed their time, and, what with drinking, and dining, and supping, and cards, wonder how they got through their business at all. They played all sorts of games, which, with the exception of cricket and tennis, have quite gone out of our manners now. In the old prints of St. James' Park, you still see the marks along the walk, to note the balls when the court played at Mall. Fancy Birdcage Walk, now so laid out, and Lord John and Palmerston knocking balls up and down the avenue! Most of those jolly sports belong to the past, and the good old games of England are only to be found in old novels, in old ballads, or the columns of dingy old newspapers, which say how a main of cocks is to be fought at Winchester between the Winchester men and the Hampton men; or how the Cornwall men and the Devon men are going to hold a great wrestling-match at Totness, and so on.

A hundred and twenty years ago there were not only country towns in England, but people who inhabited them. We were very much more gregarious; we were amused by very simple pleasures. Every town had its fair, every village its wake. The old poets have sung a hundred jolly ditties about great cudgel-playings, famous grinning through horse-collars, great May-pole meetings, and morris-dances. The girls used to run races clad in very light attire, and the kind gentry and good parsons thought no shame in looking on. Dancing-bears went about the country with pipe and tabor. Certain well-known tunes were sung all over the land for hundreds of years, and high and low rejoiced in that simple music. Gentlemen who wished to entertain their female friends constantly sent for a band. When Beau Fielding, a mighty fine gentleman, was courting the lady whom he married, he treated her and her companion at his lodgings to a supper from the tavern, and after supper they sent out for a fiddler—three of them. Fancy the three in a great wainscoted room, in Covent Garden or Soho, lighted by two or three candles in silver sconces, some grapes and a bottle of Florence wine on the table, and the honest fiddler playing old tunes in quaint old minor keys, as the beau takes out one lady after the other, and solemnly dances with her!

The very great folks—young noblemen, with their governors, and the like—went abroad and made the grand tour; the home satirists jeered at the Frenchified and Italian ways which they brought back; but the greater number of people never left the country. The jolly squire often had never been twenty miles from home. Those who did go went to the baths, to Harrowgate, or Scarborough, or Bath, or Epsom. Old letters are full of these places of pleasure. Gay writes to us about the fiddlers at Tunbridge; of the ladies having merry little private balls among themselves, and the gentlemen entertaining them by turns with tea and music. One of the young beauties whom he met did not care for tea: "We have a young lady here," he says, "that is very particular in her desires. I have known some young ladies who, if ever they prayed, would ask for some equipage or title, a husband, or matadores; but this lady, who is but seventeen, and has £30,000 to her fortune, places all her wishes on a pot of good ale. When her friends, for the sake of her shape and complexion, would dissuade her from it, she answers, with the truest sincerity, that by the loss of shape and complexion she could only lose a husband, whereas ale is her passion."

Every country town had its assembly-room—mouldy old tenements, which we may still see in deserted inn-yards, in decayed provincial cities, out of which the great wen of London has sucked all the life. York, at assize times, and throughout the winter, harbored a large society of northern gentry. Shrewsbury was celebrated for its festivities. At Newmarket I read of "a vast deal of good company, besides rogues and blacklegs;" at Norwich of two assemblies, with a prodigious crowd in the hall, the rooms, and the gallery. In Cheshire (it is a maid of honor of Queen Caroline who writes, and who is longing to be back at Hampton Court and the fun there) I peep into a country house and see a very merry party: "We meet in the work-room before nine, eat and break a joke or two till twelve, then we repair to our own chambers and make ourselves ready, for it cannot be called dressing. At noon the great bell fetches us into a parlor adorned with all sorts of fine arms, poisoned darts, several pair of old boots and shoes worn by men of might, with the stirrups of King Charles I, taken from him at Edgehill"—and there they have their dinner, after which come dancing and supper.

As for Bath, all history went and bathed and drank there. George II and his queen, Prince Frederick and his court, scarce a character one can mention of the early last century but was seen in that famous Pump-room where Beau Nash presided, and his picture hung between the busts of Newton and Pope:

"This picture, placed these busts between,
Gives satire all its strength;
Wisdom and Wit are little seen,
But Folly at full length."

I should like to have seen the Folly. It was a splendid, embroidered, beruffled, snuff-boxed, red-heeled, impertinent Folly, and knew how to make itself respected. I should like to have seen that noble old madcap Peterborough in his boots (he actually had the audacity to walk about Bath in boots!), with his blue ribbon and stars, and a cabbage under each arm, and a chicken in his hand, which he had been cheapening for his dinner. Chesterfield came there many a time, and gambled for hundreds, and grinned through his gout. Mary Wortley was there, young and beautiful; and Mary Wortley, old, hideous, and snuffy. Miss Chudleigh came there, slipping away from one husband and on the look-out for another. Walpole passed many a day there; sickly, supercilious, absurdly dandified, and affected; with a brilliant wit, a delightful sensibility; and, for his friends, a most tender, generous, and faithful heart. And if you and I had been alive then, and strolling down Milsom street—hush! we should have taken our hats off, as an awful, long, lean, gaunt figure, swathed in flannels, passed by in its chair, and a livid face looked out from the window—great fierce eyes staring from under a bushy powdered wig, a terrible frown, terrible Roman nose—and we whisper to one another, "There he is! There's the great commoner! There is Mr. Pitt!" As we walk away, the abbey bells are set a-ringing; and we meet our testy friend Toby Smollett, on the arm of James Quin the actor, who tells us that the bells ring for Mr. Bullock, an eminent cow-keeper from Tottenham, who has just arrived to drink the waters; and Toby shakes his cane at the door of Colonel Ringworm—the Creole gentleman's lodgings next his own—where the colonel's two negroes are practising on a French horn.

[To be continued in our next issue.]

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T. E. MERCHANT, Secretary. 56

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A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, all and singular the RAILROADS AND RAILWAYS, LANDS, TRACKS, LINES, RAILS, CROSSTIES, CHAIRS, SPIKES, FROGS, SWITCHES, and other IRON, BRIDGES, WAYS and RIGHTS OF WAY, MATERIALS, HOUSES, BUILDINGS, SHOPS, PIERS, WHARVES, ERECTIONS, FENCES, WALLS, FIXTURES, DEPOTS, RIGHTS AND INTERESTS, and all and every other property and estate, real, personal, and mixed, of, belonging or appertaining to the RENO OIL CREEK AND FITHOLE RAILWAY COMPANY, and all the corporate rights, franchises, and privileges of, or belonging to the said Company, together with all and singular the Locomotives and other Engines, Tenders, Cars, Machinery, Tools, Materials, and Implementary, as well as materials for constructing, repairing, replaining, using and operating said Railroad and Railway. All of which said property is situate in Venango County, in the State of Pennsylvania, and being the same property, rights, privileges, and franchises which said Company, by indenture of mortgage, dated the 23d day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of Venango County aforesaid, in Mortgage Book No. 2, page 545, etc., on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1866, granted and conveyed to the undersigned John S. Sauzade, in trust, to secure certain bonds therein mentioned.

And which the said Company by indenture of mortgage, dated April 3, 1866, and duly recorded in the office of said Recorder of Deeds of Venango County, aforesaid, in Mortgage Book No. 2, page 474, etc., on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1866, granted and conveyed to Morris K. Jessup, and the undersigned William J. Barr, in trust to secure certain debts therein mentioned. This sale will be made under, and in pursuance of a decree entered by the said Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, on the 3d day of July, A. D. 1867, in a cause pending in equity in said court, upon a bill filed by the said John S. Sauzade, Trustee, against the said Company, and the said Morris K. Jessup and William J. Barr, defendants, praying, inter alia, for a decree of sale of the said mortgaged premises. The terms and conditions of sale will be as follows:—

First. The mortgaged premises will be sold in one parcel, and will be struck off to the highest and best bidder for cash.

Second. Five per cent. of the purchase money shall be paid to the undersigned at the time of the sale by the purchaser, and he must also sign the terms and conditions of sale, otherwise, the said premises will be immediately resold.

Third. The balance of the purchase money shall be paid to the undersigned, at the Banking House of Drexel & Co., No. 34 S. Third street, Philadelphia, within thirty days from and after the day of sale.

WILLIAM J. BARR, Trustee
JOHN S. SAUZADE, Trustee.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1867.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers. 7 9tuf5m

GAS LIGHT
FOR THE COUNTRY.

FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES

FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC.,

FURNISHING FROM TEN TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

This machine is guaranteed; does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.

The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, have gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,

NO. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

Where the machines can be seen in operation.

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Send for a Pamphlet. 7 8mw6m

IMPORTANT

To Insurance Companies, Manufacturers of Patent Medicines, and Business Men generally.

The undersigned beg leave to inform the public that they are furnishing, in large quantities, Show Cards and Signs of any design, suitable for outdoor and indoor display. Gold-leaf Letters on Japanned Tin. They are superior to work done by hand, as regards finish and durability, and can be furnished for less than one-half the price. Also, Paper Cutters as business cards.

Ordinary Signs constantly on hand, and a great variety of Lithographic Engravings. Call and examine specimens of work.

JAGGERS & WILLIAMS,
6 28 1mrp No. 612 CHESNUT Street, Room 15.

GROCERIES, ETC.

THE
"EXCELSIOR" HAMS,

SELECTED FROM THE BEST CORN-FED HOGS, ARE OF STANDARD REPUTATION, AND THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

J. H. MICHENER & CO.,

GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS, AND CURERS OF THE CELEBRATED
"EXCELSIOR"
SUGAR-CURED HAMS, TONGUES, AND BEEF,

Nos. 142 and 144 N. FRONT Street.

None genuine unless branded "J. H. M. & Co., EXCELSIOR."

The justly celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co. (in a style peculiar to themselves), expressly for FAMILY USE; are of delicious flavor; free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. 5 31 fmw3m

NEW
SMOKED AND SPICED SALMON,

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

JAPANESE POWCHONG TEA,

THE FINEST QUALITY IMPORTED.

Emperor and other fine chops OOLONGS.
New crop YOUNG HYSON and GUNPOWDER and genuine CHULAN TEA.
For sale by the package or retail, at

JAMES R. WEBB'S,
8 14 Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

GARFIELD'S
SUPERIOR CIDER VINEGAR

Warranted free from all POISONOUS ACIDS.
For sale by all Grocers, and by the Sole Agents,

PAUL & FERGUSON,
4 19 3m8 NO. 18 NORTH WATER ST.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

The Estate of WILLIAM WHILLDIN, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of WILLIAM M. FARR, Administrator of the Estate of Captain WILMON WHILDIN, deceased, under letters granted by the Register of Wills, of Philadelphia, May 23, 1866, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of July, inst., 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 118 South SIXTH Street, second story, in the city of Philadelphia. EGBERT NICHOLS,
7 12 fmw 5t Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of MARGARET SCANLON, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit settle, and adjust the account of JOHN O'BYRNE, Administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of MARGARET SCANLON, late of the county of Philadelphia, deceased and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of July inst., 1867, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at the office of John O'Byrne, Esq., No. 514 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
7 12 fmw5t GEORGE W. BAUGH, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of JOHN TURNER, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of HUGH GAMBLE, surviving Executor of the last will and testament of JOHN TURNER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of July, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 118 S. SIXTH Street, in the City of Philadelphia.
7 12 fmw5t z A. ATWOOD GRACE, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of JOHN R. WORRELL, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of WILLIAM T. LOWBER, SAMUEL F. FISHER, and FREDERICK S. PEPPER, surviving Executors of the last will and testament of JOHN R. WORRELL, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, the 29th day of July, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, S. E. corner SIXTH and WALNUT Streets, in the city of Philadelphia.
7 10 wim5t* W. J. McELROY, Auditor.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING
BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
NO. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS! LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS. ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS. CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 rp No. 2509 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,

NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,

ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.

Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber, at low prices,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.

Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT.
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 22 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

FINANCIAL

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT

STATE LOAN,

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
7 6 1m4p E. W. CLARKE & CO.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & Co.,

NOS. 113 AND 114 S. THIRD ST., PHILA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 6 24 3m

7 3-10s,
ALL SERIES,
CONVERTED INTO
Five-Twenties of 1865,
JANUARY AND JULY,
WITHOUT CHARGE.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
10 22 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 2 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

ORDERS FOR STOCKS AND GOLD EXECUTED IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK 1 15

7 3-10s—SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW
5-20s.

BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED at highest market rates.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
3 12 NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
HOPKINS' "OWN MAKE."
PRICES REDUCED!!!

It affords us much pleasure to announce to our numerous patrons and the public, that in consequence of a slight decline in Hoop Skirt material together with our increased facilities for manufacturing, and a strict adherence to BUYING and SELLING for CASH, we are enabled to offer all our JUSTLY CELEBRATED HOOP SKIRTS at REDUCED PRICES. And our Skirts will always, as heretofore, be found in every respect more desirable, and really cheaper than any single or double spring Hoop skirt in the market, while our assortment is unequalled.

Also, constantly receiving from New York and the Eastern States full lines of low priced skirts, at very low prices; among which is a lot of Plain Skirts at the following rates:—15 springs, 55c.; 25 springs, 65c.; 35 springs, 75c.; 30 springs, 85c.; 35 springs, 95c.; and 40 springs, $1 00.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. Wholesale and retail, at the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Emporium, No. 628 ARCH street, below Seventh.
6 10 3m rp WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
COACH MAKERS,
NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 30 6m

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.

Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,

NO. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
ETC. ETC.

ICE PITCHERS in great variety.
A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 8 1 4p

FINE WATCHES.

We keep always on hand an assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"

Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FARR & BROTHER,

Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.,
11 11smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST CLASS workmen.

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,

NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable

FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 18

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

FINE WATCHES,
FRENCH CLOCKS,
GOLD JEWELRY, AND
5 26 SOLID SILVER WARE.

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
8 1 SOLID SILVER WARE

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

Manufacturers of

Gold and Silver Watch Cases,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

WATCHES.

Office—No. 12 South SIXTH Street,
Manufactory—No. 22 South FIFTH Street,
4 8 PHILADELPHIA.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE,

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book cases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc., etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,
8 1 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10 2 No. 1182 MARKET Street.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE
PITKIN & CO.

AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ETC

If you want an extra Awning very cheap, let our awning makers take the measure, and make it from a lot of 1500 hospital tents, lately purchased by us, many of which are entirely new, and of the best 12 ounce duck. Also, Government Saddles and Harness of all kinds, etc. PITKIN & CO.,
6 3 3m Nos. 337 and 339 North FRONT Street.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
2 21 6m VANKIRK & CO

JOHN CRUMP,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER:

SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,

5 2 PHILADELPHIA

GEORGE FLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER:

No. 232 CARTER STREET,
And No. 141 DOCK Street

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 1 14

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia,
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

PATENT WIRE WORK

FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC.
COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC.
Manufactured by
E. WALKER & SONS.
2 27 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street

The Proposed Railroad Consolidation.

An adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad was held yesterday at noon. The object of the session was the consideration of the proposed merger of the Warren and Franklin Railroad Company with the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company. His Honor Mayor McMichael presided.

Mr. Henry D. Moore said it would be remembered that at the former meeting of stockholders he stated he was preparing a communication to Councils on the subject of the merger or consolidation of these roads, and suggested an adjournment to give Councils time to consider and act upon the subject, and the meeting was adjourned until to-day for that purpose. The communication to which he alluded was prepared, and signed by his colleague (Mr. Norton) and himself; and as that communication had not been published in the proceedings of Councils, he respectfully asked permission of the meeting to read it.

To the Councils of the City of Philadelphia. Gentlemen: The undersigned, representatives of the city in the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, would respectfully state that there are two or three important considerations which induce them to urge upon your honorable body a favorable consideration of the proposed merger or consolidation of the Warren and Franklin Railway Company with the Philadelphia and Erie road. First. We deem it highly important and essential that the Philadelphia and Erie road shall secure and permanently retain its trade with the oil region of Pennsylvania through which the Warren and Franklin road passes, so that it cannot possibly be diverted from it by any rival road; and we do not see how this can effectively be done unless by owning and controlling the road. That the business of this region is of great importance will be apparent from the fact that about one-fourth of the entire business of the Philadelphia and Erie road since the completion of the Warren and Franklin road has come from the latter road, and this business must from time to time continue to increase very largely, from the fact that within the last two weeks, through the exertions of the Warren and Franklin road, an arrangement has been made with the Farmers' road, running from Oil City to Petroleum Centre, which gives the Warren and Franklin road virtual control of the business of that road for five years to come, if the proposed consolidation with the Philadelphia and Erie road shall be consummated. In securing the trade of this road they had to contend with a most powerful New York interest, viz: the New York Central, the Atlantic and Great Western and the Erie Railway Companies, which interest now controls the Oil Creek road, and by their Cross Cut Railroad, recently finished, endeavored to get entire control of the Farmers' road and that portion of the oil region, but in which they have been checkmated by the Warren and Franklin Company, in the arrangement to which we have alluded. Another consideration is the fact that by the coming winter the Allegheny Valley Railroad will be finished to Oil City, where it will connect with the Warren and Franklin road, and then, unless that road is controlled by the Philadelphia and Erie, its business may be diverted to Pittsburg, or elsewhere, instead of coming to Philadelphia over the Philadelphia and Erie and its connecting roads, and this most assuredly will be the result if the Warren and Franklin road shall fall into the hands of adverse interests. It does appear to us that these considerations are too important to be overlooked or lightly considered. For the last five years the business of this region of our State has been strongly contested for by New York interests adverse to our State, and in this contest they have succeeded only to a limited extent, in which they would have been entirely successful but for the building and completion of the Warren and Franklin road; and so exceedingly important did the projectors of that road consider its speedy completion as bearing upon the interests of the Philadelphia and Erie, and other railroad interests of our State, that this road, of about 52 miles in length, was completed and put in operation in the short space of eight months, from December '65 to August '66, and notwithstanding this road was completed in this short space of time, and during the high prices and severe winter of that period, its cost does not vary $400 per mile from the cost of the Philadelphia and Erie road. And so important did the Philadelphia and Erie road consider the construction of the Warren and Franklin road in reference to their own interests, that at a meeting of their stockholders, held for that purpose, it was unanimously decided by a vote of shareholders to indorse the mortgage bonds of the Warren and Franklin Company to the amount of $25,000 per mile, or an aggregate of $1,300,000. The entire cost of the Warren and Franklin Railroad is represented as follows, viz:

1st mortgage bonds, - - - -	$1,300,000
Stock 28,000 shares, - - - -	1,400,000
2d mortgage bonds, chiefly used to furnish equipment, sidings, depots, shops, &c.,	700,000
Total cost of road and equipments,	$3,400,000

which is about $65,000 per mile, with its engines and cars, and the cost of the Philadelphia and Erie was $18,700,000, or $65,000 per mile, without any equipment. Both companies are entirely clear of floating or debts other than those stated. There is another important consideration which has had much weight with us as Directors for the city in coming to the conclusion we have upon this subject. It is the fact that neither the Warren and Franklin nor the Philadelphia and Erie Company can separately enter into and keep up successfully a contest with strong rival roads for the valuable petroleum and other trade of this region of our State; but with one *combined* interest, and the aid, also, of our powerful lessee, the Pennsylvania Railroad, we can then successfully contend with all rival interests for the trade of this important section of our commonwealth. Under these considerations, and believing that the best interests of the Philadelphia and Erie road, and also the large interest of the city in the Pennsylvania Central, will be vastly promoted by the proposed consolidation or merger of the Warren and Franklin Railway Company, we would respectfully urge your honorable bodies to appoint a suitable committee, which, in conjunction with the Mayor, shall, after full examination of the subject, vote the stock of the city for or against consolidation, as in their judgment may best promote the interests of the city of Philadelphia.

(Signed,) HENRY D. MOORE,
CHAS. F. NORTON.

It will be seen, Mr. Chairman, that in this communication we give our reasons why we favored the merger or consolidation of these roads, and after giving those reasons, we respectfully asked Councils to appoint a suitable committee to act in conjunction with your Honor in examining the subject, and after such examination to act as in your judgment might seem best for the interests of the city. Was not that a reasonable proposition or request to make of Councils? Could we do anything less and discharge our duty as representatives of the city, than to ask them to investigate the matter, and then act as in their judgment might seem best for the interests of the city? And what has been the result, sir? Why since this communication was presented to Councils the proposition of merger or consolidation has been denounced in unmeasured terms as "an attempt to bolster up a worthless and bankrupt corporation," and by other epithets of a similar character. In reply to them I have only to say that if gentlemen can find any pleasure, or can feel it to be their duty to use such language in reference to it, they are welcome to the pleasure and privilege. I have done what I considered to be my duty, sir, and in doing it have been governed solely and entirely by what I think is for the best interests of the Philadelphia and Erie and the Pennsylvania Central roads, and the business interests and prosperity of the city of Philadelphia. I am not interested to the amount of a dollar (and I can say the same for my colleague, Mr. Norton,) in any manner or form in the Warren and Franklin road, either directly or indirectly, remotely or contingently, but I am interested in the Philadelphia and Erie road and its prosperity, and as a citizen and taxpayer of Philadelphia, am also interested in the well-being and prosperity of our city. I have resided here twenty-five years, and contributed in my humble way, as far as I could, to its advancement and prosperity, and should be sorry, sir, at this late day to advocate its connection with a credutless or worthless corporation. I have said that in my support of this measure I have been governed by the belief and opinion that it will be for the best interests of the Philadelphia and Erie and the Pennsylvania Central roads, and I am free to say here that in that belief and opinion I am sustained by the officers of both those roads, and I should be sorry to think, sir, for a moment, that either of those gentlemen would advocate or sustain a measure which they did not believe would advance and promote the great interests they represent. Now, Mr. Chairman, a word or two more and I am done. It has been represented, sir, that the stock of the Warren and Franklin road was issued and nothing ever paid for it. I have made some inquiry upon this point, and I find that the stock and the bonds were issued together to the contractors in payment for building the road, and the road could not have been built but for the issuing of the stock with the bonds, and the road to-day, taking its stock and bonds as the basis, has not cost as much by $400 per mile as the Philadelphia and Erie cost represented by its stock and bonds.

But it is also said, sir, that the stock of the Philadelphia and Erie road has a market value, and the stock of the Warren and Franklin is worthless. I admit the first proposition, sir, but deny the second. Because the latter stock has no quoted value upon the stock list, it does not necessarily follow that it is worthless; and the converse of the proposition is true also. Why, sir, more than a year ago I bought $15,000 of the bonds and stock of the Warren and Franklin road. I subsequently sold my bonds, and about five months ago exchanged my stock for the same amount of stock in another company, which stock I could have sold in the market the day I got it for $13 per share, and I would be sorry to-day to take $20 per share for it, and the gentleman with whom I made that exchange would not to-day re exchange with me, and, moreover, that very gentleman, who is one of the largest stockholders in the Warren and Franklin road, is now, and has been from the commencement, opposed to this merger or consolidation. He is opposed to exchanging his Warren and Franklin stock for Philadelphia and Erie, as he considers that the former is a far better investment to him for the future than the latter would be. He feels assured that the stock of the Warren and Franklin road will pay a dividend much sooner than the stock of the Philadelphia and Erie will, and I am free to express the belief that the present position and business indications of the two roads will justify him in his opinion. And yet this road is denounced as a "worthless" and "creditless" corporation—a road that is now carrying on an average more than 2000 barrels of oil per day, besides its merchandise and passenger traffic—a road which is giving to the Philadelphia and Erie nearly one-fourth of its entire business, and this, too, when, as every one knows, the oil interest is more depressed than it has been for years. I am not here, Mr. Chairman, to defend the Warren and Franklin road, or the gentlemen connected with it; they are able to defend themselves, I apprehend, if any defence is necessary; but I am here to defend my action as a director of the Philadelphia and Erie road, and a warm and zealous friend of the Pennsylvania Central. But, sir, I owe an apology to this meeting for occupying so much of their time. The Common Council have appointed a committee to examine this subject, and I hope and trust they will make a thorough examination of it; I hope they will do as I have done: go up and examine the road and the busy region through which it passes; let them look at it in all its bearings; its present connections with other roads, and the future connections which may be made with it. Let them examine, also, (because it bears strongly upon this question,) the rival railroad interests of that section converging and tending to this point, with a view to obtain and control, if possible, the valuable trade of this region. Let them, I say, make such a thorough examination of it, and I venture the prophecy they will report that this road is not the worthless and creditless corporation it has been charged to be.

General Wister then said that under the lease by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, the former maintained the latter road, paid all its running expenses, and retained seventy per cent. of the gross earnings of the Philadelphia and Erie. Would the merger of the Warren and Franklin with the Philadelphia and Erie place the former under the superintendence of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in a similar way? Would the consolidation, if effected, make the lease by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad of the Philadelphia and Erie applicable to the Warren and Franklin Railroad? If so, here is cause for consideration. It might be an item of interest to the Philadelphia and Erie to retain a larger share of the receipts of the Warren and Franklin Railroad than thirty per cent.

Mr. Henry D. Moore said that if the merger were effected the Pennsylvania Railroad Company would maintain the running expenses of the Warren and Franklin. But these expenses are proportionately less in the latter than the former case. Therefore it is understood that if the two roads are united, a heavier proportion than thirty per cent. of the receipts of the Warren and Franklin Railroad will be retained by the Philadelphia and Erie. At least this will be the aim and purpose of the directors of the latter company.

Mr. Wm. S. Lane said that City Councils had appointed a committee to consider the proposed merger. That committee will, doubtless, make a full investigation of the case. He hoped that they would do so, and would visit Venango county for personal inspection of the Warren and Franklin Railroad. To enable the committee to fully inquire into the merits and demerits of the case, Mr. Lane moved an adjournment until October 4th. This was agreed to, and the meeting adjourned.

—Considerable excitement exists in West Virginia and a portion of Ohio over the discovery of silver ore which is said to contain 94 per cent. of silver and 6 of copper.

MEDICAL.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS

OR PAIN DESTROYER,

Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases, and, as a domestic remedy, unequalled.

CURES:

BURNS,	BOILS,
BRUISES,	STINGS,
LAMENESS	SORE EYES,
SORENESS	BLEEDING OF THE
SPRAINS,	LUNGS,
SORE THROAT,	NOSE,
TOOTHACHE,	STOMACH.
EARACHE,	
NEURALGIA,	
RHEUMATISM	CORNS,
LUMBAGO,	ULCERS,
PILES,	OLD SORES,

And other similar troublesome and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice, and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.

The Medicine is exclusively prepared by the subscribers, Proprietors and Successors to T. T. POND, to whom all orders must be addressed.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT.

Six ounce bottles, with directions, retail.....50 cents
Pint bottles, with directions, retail.....$1 00
Quarts in bottle.....$1 75
Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions..... $10 00
Smaller Family and Travelling cases, with 20 to 28 vials.....$5 to $8
Specifics for all Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases.....$2 to $5

These Remedies, by the case, or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

Address—HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, J. R. CALLENDER and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and at BLITHE'S Drug Store, No. 3120 Market street, and by all Druggists. 3 11ths 6m

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.

To close the estate of the late
JOHN A. MURPHEY,
Importer and Dealer in
House-Furnishing Goods,
NO. 922 CHESNUT STREET,

Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Philadelphia.

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Painted Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.

A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.

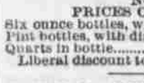
GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS AND WATER COOLERS.

A fine assortment of PAPIER-MACHE GOODS.

This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia, and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.

NOTE.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 1ths tu

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER; OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON, 527 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.



T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, and every description of Traveling Goods.
TRUNKS and BAGS Repaired.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
3 10] GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY Railroad at Brazos Santiago, Texas.—Office Chief Quartermaster Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La., July 9, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., August 10, 1867, for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, bridges, etc., the railroad materials, the supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment, as follows:—

9½ miles Railroad Track.
2 Turn-Tables.
25,000 pounds Railroad Chairs.
500 Cross Ties,
9,500 pounds Railroad Iron.
4 Railroad Frogs and Switch Stands.
1 Locomotive and Tender (named "Western").
8 Flat Cars.
2 Hand Cars.
2 Push Cars.
580 pounds Car Springs.
2 Crow Feet.
4 Spike Mauls.
1 Track Guage.
1 Fire Tongs.
1 Railroad Depot Building,
1 Foreman's Quarters.
1 T Wharf.
157 pounds American Packing.
55 pounds Jute Packing.
20 feet Rubber Hose.
1 Douglas Pump.
2 Water Casks.
1 Feed Pipe.
1 Cistern.
2 Office Desks.
1 Cooking Stove.
1 Stove.
1 Chain Bars.
2 Shackle Bars.
1 Lantern.
2 Signal Lanterns.
2 Grind Stones.
2 Padlocks.
1 Turning Lathe.
8 Spades.
45 Shovels.
3 sets Carpenters' Tools,
2 Water Buckets.
2 Jackscrews and Levers.
8 Anvils.
7 Bellows.
2 Pinch Bars.
1 Cold Chisel.
2 Blacksmiths' Hammers.
8 Sledge Hammers,
15 Hammer Handles,
2 Spike Punches.
1 set Blacksmiths' Tools.
6 Blacksmiths' Tongs.
2 Vises.
1 Cross-cut Saw.
173 Pick Axes.
24 Pick Axe Handles.
4 Square Brasses.
2 Stuffing Boxes.
1 Brass Faucet.
1 Hose Nozzle.

The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

The route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail, and full spiked.

The property may be inspected on application to Captain C. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., Brownsville, Texas, and any information desired may be obtained from that officer, or from the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies whenever required, at rates not to exceed those paid by the United States to other railroad companies in the Fifth Military District.

The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.

Ten per cent. cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed "Brev. Lieut.-Col. A. J. McGonnigle, A. Q. M. U. S. Army, office Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La."

A. J. McGONNIGLE,
Brev. Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M. U. S. Army,
7 17 18t In charge of office.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16, 1867.

Sealed Proposals are invited and will be received at this office until July 30, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purchase of about 10,000 CORDS OF WOOD, now lying at the Government Woodyard, at Alexandria, Va.

Bids for 1000 cords, with the privilege of the lot, are invited, but for an amount less than 1000 cords bids will not be entertained.

Proposals must be plainly marked "Proposals for Wood," and be addressed to the undersigned.

Fifteen days will be allowed parties to remove their purchases.

Bidders will state their full name and post office address, and will be notified by letter of the acceptance of their bid.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids that may be considered objectionable.

Payment in Government funds is required upon the acceptance of the bid.

7 17 10t] CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
Brevet Brig.-General Depot Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS, No. 29 S. SEVENTH Street.

JULY 16, 1867.

Bids will be received at this Office until noon of THURSDAY, July 25, 1867, for all of the Foul Lime (about 10,000 bushels) and old Retorts (about 1200) that may be forbale at the different Works for the term of One Year, payment to be made in cash on delivery, and all expenses of removal to be paid by the purchaser. Satisfactory reference or security will be required, the Board of Trustees reserving to themselves the right to reject any or all bids they may deem prejudicial to the interests of the Trust.

Direct to the undersigned, marked "Proposals for Foul Lime or Old Retorts."

JOSEPH MANUEL,
7 17 4t Engineer.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LECTURES.—A NEW COURSE OF LECtures is being delivered at the NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, embracing the subjects:—"How to Live and what to Live for.—Youth, Maturity, and Old Age.—Manhood generally Reviewed.—The Causes of Indigestion, Flatulence, and Nervous Diseases accounted for.—Marriage philosophically considered," etc.

Pocket volumes containing these lectures will be forwarded to parties, unable to attend, on receipt of four stamps, by addressing "SECRETARY, NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY AND SCIENCE, No. 618 BROADWAY, NEW YORK." 5 24 1mw 3m*

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,

AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER

For Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.

Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers.

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
1 28mwfl No. 724 MARKET Street.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.

THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
(Late Fahy & Bro.)
No. 31 North THIRD Street,
Above Market.

OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. All orders by Post promptly attended to. 4 19 fmw

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, May 6, 1867.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A.M., for Reading and Intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:20 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Pottstown at 6:20 A. M., stopping at intermediate Stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 8:45 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:45 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1:00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M., Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7:00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., and 5:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M. and 1:00 P. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:00 A. M and 1:50 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 8:45 A. M. and 9 P. M., passing Reading at 7:4 and 10:20 A. M., and 4:20 and 11:15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10:10 A. M., and 4:40 and 5:20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 7:15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 1:40 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD

Trains leave Auburn at 7:35 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1:20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Fremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3:20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:35 A. M. and 5:25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations, by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52 50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M. 4 8

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, June 24, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7:15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 7:00 P. M., and 10:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6:15 A. M., 7:15 A. M., 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 and 6:50 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7:30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.

Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take train leaving West Chester at 7:15 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

Leave Philadelphia for Media at 5:30 P. M.

Leave Media for Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.

Stopping at all stations.

The Market 32-feet cars will be in waiting, as usual, at Thirty-first and Market streets, on the arrival of each train, to convey passengers into the city; and for lines leaving the Depot take the cars on Market street, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes previous to departure.

The Chesnut and Walnut Street cars connect with all of the above trains, carrying passengers down Chesnut street, past the principal hotels and the Camden and Amboy R.R. office, at Walnut street wharf, passing out Walnut street to the depot.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8:00 A. M., and 2 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7:45 A. M. and 5 P. M.

The cars on Market street will connect with all Sunday trains, both ways, as usual, leaving Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the train leaves Depot, and will leave Depot on arrival of each train, to carry passengers into the city.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7:30 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 17 General Superintendent.

ANNAMESSIC SHORT LINE
AND
United States Mail Route to the South and Southwest.

On and after JULY 8, trains will leave Depot Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, at 11 P. M., connecting closely with Express trains for the principal cities South, including Wilmington, N. C., Goldsboro, Newbern, Charleston, Savannah, Raleigh, Charlotte, Columbia, Macon, Augusta, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, and intermediate points.

For tickets and information inquire at Offices, Nos. 411 and 828 CHESNUT Street, or at Depot, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. [7 1 3m

H. V. TOMPKINS, General Agent Norfolk, Va.
C. L. TROWBRIDGE, General Passenger Agent.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above-named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, S E. Cor. of FRONT and NOBLE Streets, before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming Valleys, before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day.

ELLIS CLARK,
6 26 1m Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing SUNDAY, June 23, 1867, the SUNDAY MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN will leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at 7 A. M., returning leave Cape Island at 5 P. M., stopping at principal Stations only.

Fare, $3 00. Excursion Tickets, $4 00. Good this day and train only.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
6 20 tf Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slating on, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11:55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at the York road.

At 10:15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1:30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 2:45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 4 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5:20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

At 6:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem, at 9:15 A. M., 2:05 and 8:40 P. M.

2:05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11:20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2:05 P. M.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1:30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6:15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8:40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 6:10 P. M., and 7:40 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11:26 A. M. and 3:05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:45 P. M.

Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7:20 A. M.

Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office,
1 1tf No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

1867.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz:— FARE.

At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom..... $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail..... 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express..... 3 00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant..... (2d class, 1 50
At

OUR COLLEGES.

The Principal Educational Institutions of the United States.

Sketches of Dartmouth, Rutgers, Dickinson, Georgetown, Williams, Union, Washington, and Bowdoin Colleges

We resume the subject of American Colleges to-day, with sketches of the following prominent institutions:—

Dartmouth College,

located at Hanover, N. H., was established in the year 1769, but had its origin in an Indian charity school, which was first opened at Lebanon, Connecticut, some years before, by the Rev. Eleazer Wheelock, D. D. Dr. Wheelock, who was a distinguished scholar in his day, had, in 1743, taken several pupils under his care and instruction, among them being a young Mohegan Indian, Samson Occom by name. His success with the latter was so great that he was induced to found an Indian missionary school for the education of native teachers. In 1754 Joshua Moor gave a house and two acres of land for the purpose, and the institution, which prospered greatly, was long known as Moor's Indian Charity School. A portion of the funds by which it was supported were collected by Occom in England, and deposited with a Board of Trustees, of which Lord Dartmouth, an eminent English statesman, was President. The school was subsequently removed to Hanover, N. H., that it might be nearer the native tribes for whose benefit it was carried on. On its removal to this point, in 1769, a charter giving it the title of a College was granted by Governor Wentworth. The institution, as thus organized, received the name of Dartmouth, after its English patron. The trustees of the Indian school fund were at first opposed to the collegiate establishment, so that for a time the two were kept separate.

In 1770 Dr. Wheelock removed to the new locality with his pupils, and the future college was permanently located in the midst of an almost unbroken wilderness. A two-story log building was erected, and in 1771 the first class, numbering 4 members, was graduated. One of its members was John Wheelock, the son and successor of the President. Dr. Eleazer Wheelock died in 1779, and his son was summoned from his command in the Revolutionary army to take his place. This he retained until his dismissal by the Trustees, in 1815, having, in 1782, visited England and the Netherlands and obtained a considerable sum of money in behalf of the institution. In the meantime the College was one of the most prosperous in the country. The graduating classes of 1778 and 1779 numbered 17 members each; that of 1791 had 41 members; that of 1801, of which Daniel Webster was a member, 30; and that of 1811, 54.

In 1815 the Trustees removed Dr. John Wheelock from the Presidency, on account of religious and other difficulties. From this action arose the famous Dartmouth College case, in which Daniel Webster commenced his illustrious career as a constitutional lawyer. Many of the people of the State were outraged by this proceeding; an appeal to the Legislature was made; and in 1816 a new corporation was created, and the property of the institution vested in it. The old Board of Trustees, with Daniel Webster acting as their counsel, resisted this, and having carried the case to the Supreme Court of the United States, in 1819 obtained a judgment reinstating them in their rights, and forever settling the question of the inviolability of chartered privileges. Since the ejectment of Dr. Wheelock, the office of President has been filled by the following:—Rev. Francis Brown, D. D., from 1815 to 1820; Rev. Daniel Dana, D. D., from 1820 to 1821; Rev. Bennet Tyler, D. D., from 1822 to 1828; Rev. Nathan Lord, D. D., from 1828 to 1863, when his resignation was brought about by his unfriendly bearing towards the Government during the civil war; and since 1863, by the Rev. Asa D. Smith, D. D.

A department of medicine was established at an early period, the first class, of two members, graduating in 1798. During a late period the number of graduates in this department has ranged between ten and thirty. There is also in connection with the College the Chandler Scientific School, embracing at present a course of studies in practical branches, extending through four years. It was established in pursuance of a bequest of $50,000 by the late Abiel Chandler, Esq., of Walpole, N. H. The first class of "Bachelors of Science," numbering four members, was graduated in 1854. Since then it has been very prosperous, the class of 1858 having as many as twenty members.

The grant of lands made by Congress for the establishment of an Agricultural College in the State has been accepted by the Legislature of New Hampshire, and it is expected that this department will be opened next fall, in regular official connection with the College.

The present available and productive endowment of the institution, independent of the Congressional grant, is about $225,000. The different libraries contain about 38,000 volumes. Since 1835, the graduating classes of the Department of Arts have averaged over 50 members. The class of 1841 had 76 members, while in that of 1842 there were 85. In 1859 there were 68 graduates. The general catalogue of 1864 contains the names of 3412 graduates, of whom 1473 were then dead, and 1939 still living. The graduates of the Scientific School at that time numbered 101 in all, and of the Medical Department, 1040. The number of students in attendance during the past two years has been as follows:—

	1866-67.	1865-66.
Academical Department—		
Seniors	37	42
Juniors	34	34
Sophomores	63	33
Freshmen	50—184	59—168
Scientific Department—		
First Class	8	6
Second Class	15	10
Third Class	14	17
Fourth Class	13— 50	15— 48
Medical Department	64	57
Totals	298	273

The annual commencement took place on Thursday, July 18. There were no Pennsylvanians in the graduating classes of either department.

Rutgers' College,

at New Brunswick, N. J., was established there in the year 1770, originating in the struggles between two factions of the Reformed Dutch Church of this country, known respectively by the names of the "Coetus" and the "Conferentie." The latter were in favor of importing from Holland all their ministers, or of sending candidates for holy orders to the Old World for ordination. This was deemed inconvenient by the former, and as tending to retard the progress of the Church. They, therefore, established a school of theology at New Brunswick, for which a charter was obtained in 1770, the institution receiving the title of Queen's College. The Rev. Dr. Jacobus R. Hardenburgh was chosen first President. The differences between the two factions of the Church were amicably disposed of in 1771, chiefly through the exertions of the Rev. John H. Livingston, D. D., minister of the Dutch Church of New York, who was then appointed Professor of Divinity for the proper preparation of candidates for the ministry.

The new College prospered under Dr. Hardenbergh's management, until his death in 1792, but from that period until 1807 its exercises were suspended. In that year, the Professorship of Divinity held by Dr. Livingston was united to the College, and Dr. Livingston became President, retaining the position until his death in 1825. At the time the union was effected, $20,000 had been raised to endow the Divinity professorship, but so great were the financial difficulties of the institution that it was frequently obliged to close its doors for a time. From 1825 to 1840 the position of President and Divinity professor was filled by an eminent divine by the name of Philip Milledeler, who retired from active duty in 1835. At this time, the exercises of the institution were suspended. But its friends made another effort in its behalf, three Professorships in Theology were established on a small foundation, a faculty of letters was organized, and the name changed to Rutgers College.

From 1840 to 1850 the Presidency was held by the Hon. A. Bruyn Hasbrouck, LL.D., and in the latter year, the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen resigned the Chancellorship of the University of the City of New York, to accept the position. The present incumbent is the Rev. William H. Campbell, D. D., LL.D. The institution is now in a prosperous condition again, its endowment having been increased within a few years past by about $200,000. A scientific department is in practical operation, the course extending through a period of three years. The catalogue for 1866-67 shows the following number of students in attendance:—

Seniors	13
Juniors	21
Sophomores	15
Freshmen	30— 79
Scientific School:—	
Special Students	3
Second Class	8
Third Class	15— 26
Total	105

The annual commencement took place on the 19th of June last.

Dickinson College,

one of the principal institutions of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, was established at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in the year 1783, and for many years was, next to the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, the leading College of the Presbyterians in this country. The Hon. John Dickinson, an eminent statesman of that period, and Dr. Benjamin Rush were the leading spirits in the association which originated it. In the language of the charter, it received its name "in memory of the great and important services rendered to his country by His Excellency John Dickinson, Esq., President of the Supreme Executive Council," and in gratitude to him for a very liberal donation at the outset. In 1785 the Rev. Charles Nisbet, D. D., an eminent and influential Scottish divine, arrived in this country to occupy the Presidency of the institution. But he was soon discouraged by the difficulties surrounding the position, and by sickness in his family, so that within a year he resigned the Presidency, intending to return to Scotland. He was induced to remain, however; and, bending all his energies to the task before him, his labors were not unrewarded. In 1787 the first class of 9 members graduated, and in 1792 the number of graduates rose to 33. During the remainder of President Nisbet's term, which closed with his death in 1804, the number fluctuated between 5 and 24.

From 1804 to 1833, when the institution was transferred by the Presbyterians to the Methodists, the Presidency was held by the following:—Rev. Robert Davis, D.D., *pro tem.*, from 1804 to 1809; Rev. Jeremiah Atwater, D.D., from 1809 to 1815; Rev. John McKnight, D.D., *pro tem.*, from 1815 to 1816; Rev. John M. Mason, D.D., from 1821 to 1824; Rev. William Neill, D.D., from 1824 to 1829; and Rev. Samuel B. How, D.D., from 1830 to 1832. From 1816 to 1821 the College was closed, in consequence of financial embarrassments. For a few years previous, and for some time subsequently, the number of graduates averaged about 20 per year, the class of 1829 rising to 32. President James Buchanan graduated with the class of 1809, which consisted of 15 members. The late Chief Justice Roger B. Taney graduated at the institution in the year 1795, and Associate Justice Robert C. Grier in the year 1812. In these early days of its history it also educated the Presidents of eleven other Colleges, and a Bishop of the Episcopal Church, the Right Rev. Samuel McCrosky, D.D., of the Diocese of Michigan.

Notwithstanding its periods of prosperity, the institution was frequently so embarrassed that it was obliged to close its doors. At one of those periods of depression, the trustees transferred it to the care of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which was then about to renew its attempts to establish a permanent educational institution. The board of trustees is constituted a self-perpetuating body by the charter, and the only ceremony necessary was the resignation of those of the Presbyterian denomination and the election of Methodists in their place. At the time of the transfer the property consisted of the grounds, a single building, and a library containing some rare and valuable works, worth altogether about $25,000. Since then, additional ground has been purchased, two new buildings erected, large additions made to the cabinets of natural history, and the various libraries connected with the institution increased to about 26,000 volumes. The entire property is now worth about $150,000, and is burdened with a debt of $30,000.

The Rev. John P. Durbin, D. D., one of the most eminent and popular divines in the denomination, was elected President under the new management, retaining the position until 1845. But he deemed an endowment of $100,000 indispensable to its success, and would not consent to the reopening of the institution until at least $45,000 was invested and paying interest. But on the faith of a subscription of $50,000, only half of which was ever realized, a full faculty was appointed, and in 1837 a class of 7 members was graduated—the first since 1831. The old financial embarrassments then returned, but were, in time, relieved by the sale of scholarships, and a year ago the entire fund of the institution amounted to $90,000, or $60,000 over and above the indebtedness. Among the generous centennial offerings of the past year, however, was a total subscription of $125,000 in behalf of the College, from which it is expected that fully $100,000 will be realized. The financial prospects of Dickinson are therefore at last placed on a secure basis, and its usefulness to the Church and the community at large will no longer be impeded as it has been in the past.

Since the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Durbin, the Presidency has been filled by the late Bishop Robert Emory, D. D. (1845-1848); Rev. Jesse T. Peck, D. D. (1848-1852); and the Rev. Charles Collins, D. D. (1852-1860); and is now held by the Rev. Herman M. Johnson, D. D. Its present prosperous financial condition is in great measure owing to the exertions of the latter, who filled the Professorship of Philosophy and English Literature from 1850 to his accession to the Presidency in 1860.

After the transfer, the whole number of students soon rose to 100, fluctuating between that point and 130, until the introduction of the scholarship scheme, after which the highest number attained was 178. At the outbreak of the war, nearly half the students were swept away at once, and during its continuance the operations of the institution were interfered with more or less, owing to its proximity to the disturbed locality of the Cumberland valley. The largest class graduated was that of 1858, which numbered 35. In the general catalogue of 1864 we find the names of 988 graduates, of whom 292 were then deceased, and 696 living.

From 1835 to 1846 a Law Department was in operation, the whole number of graduates in that period being 35. This department has recently been reorganized. A Biblical and Scientific Department are also in operation at the present time. The number of students in attendance during the past two years was as follows:—

	1866-67.	1865-66.
Seniors	13	17
Juniors	17	18
Sophomores	29	18
Freshmen	34	35
Totals	93	88
Law Department	5	
Biblical Department	12	
Scientific Department	15	
Grand Total	125	

The Annual Commencement occurred on the 27th of June last. The only graduate from Philadelphia was William H. Wahl.

Georgetown College.

This is the principal collegiate institution of the Catholic Church in this country, and is located in Georgetown, D. C. Its origin dates back to the year 1785, when several prominent Catholic gentlemen, chief among whom was the Rev. John Carroll, afterwards the first Archbishop of Baltimore, projected the establishment of "An Academy at Georgetown, Potowmac River, Maryland." The first building was erected in 1789, and in 1792 the schools were opened. In 1798 it was raised to the rank of "The College of Georgetown," and in May, 1815, Congress created it a regular University. In May, 1851, a Medical Department was opened in Washington, in connection with the institution. In addition to this there is practically a military department, the students being provided with arms and accoutrements by the General Government, and engaging in military exercises once a week. There is a large and well-furnished Astronomical Observatory attached to the College, and a library containing 30,000 volumes.

The whole number of graduates since the foundation of the College is about 2000. In 1854 the students in attendance numbered 260, of whom 64 were in the Senior Department, 97 in the Junior Department, and 99 in the Preparatory School. In 1866 there were 41 students in the Senior Department, 49 in the Junior, 173 in the Preparatory, and 75 in the Medical School—a total of 338. The present President of the College is the Rev. Bernard A. Maguire, S. J.

Williams College.

is located at Williamstown, Mass., in one of the most romantic places in the country. The college buildings are situated on rising hills, at the base of Saddleback, which is perhaps the grandest mountain elevation in the State. Williamstown is near the northern end of Berkshire county, the region round about it being remarkable for the natural beauty of its scenery. The College owes its name and origin to Colonel Ephraim Williams, a valiant soldier of the Old French War, who had often contested with his foes the possession of the neighboring country. By his will, he left all his property in Massachusetts to the foundation of a free school in a township which was to receive the name of Williamstown. The lands were sold and the proceeds properly invested, and in 1790 a school-house was erected. This building is now known as West College. The Rev. Ebenezer Fitch, an eminent scholar and divine, who had for several years been a tutor in Yale College, was appointed preceptor. In 1793 the Legislature granted $4000 to the institution for the purchase of books and apparatus, and gave it the title and present privileges of Williams College. Fitch was elected President, and at the first commencement, held in 1795, a class of 4 members was graduated. In 1796 the College received a new grant of lands from the State, and its prosperity for many years was uninterrupted. The class of 1798 contained 30 members, in that of 1804 there were 38, and in that of 1811, 34. The establishment of Amherst College in 1821, however, drew off many of its students for the time. It was not until 1847 that a class of 38 members was again graduated. Since that period the number of graduates has averaged about 50 per year, the largest class being that of 1854, which contained 62 members.

Fitch's Presidency closed in 1815. His successors were the Rev. Zephaniah Swift Moore, D. D., from 1815 to 1821; the Rev. Edward Dorr Griffin, D. D., from 1821 to 1836; and the present incumbent, the venerable Mark Hopkins, D. D., LL. D., who was inaugurated in 1836. Under their administration the College has steadily increased in its resources and the number of its students. Through the exertions of Dr. Hopkins, Astronomical and Meteorological observatories have been erected, and well supplied with apparatus. In the museum are deposited two bas-reliefs from Nineveh, a present from Mr. Layard. Several new buildings have recently been erected, among them a handsome edifice for the cabinet belonging to the Lyceum of Natural History, and another for the Chemical Department and Gymnasium. For the latter the College is indebted to the liberality of the Hon. J. Z. Goodrich, of Stockbridge, and for the former to the late Nathan Jackson, Esq., of New York.

The number of regular graduates up to and including those of 1866 has been 2098, of whom 605 are deceased and 1493 still living. During the past two years the number of students in attendance was as follows:—

	1866-67.	1865-66.
Seniors	50	47
Juniors	50	51
Sophomores	56	48
Freshmen	50	31
Totals	186	177

The annual commencement takes place on Wednesday, the 31st of July. In the graduating class there are four Pennsylvanians, two of whom, H. C. Miller and Franklin F. Shattuck, are residents of Philadelphia.

Union College,

located at Schenectady, in the State of New York, received its charter in the year 1795, from the Regents of the University, a body created in 1784, for the express purpose of chartering and superintending collegiate institutions in the State. The subscription for starting the institution was greatly forwarded by the exertions of General Philip Schuyler. As early as 1782 there had been a movement towards establishing a seat of learning at this point, but the disturbed state of affairs resulting from the Revolutionary War had thwarted it for the time. The first President was John Blair Smith, a brother of William Stanhope Smith, President of the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, and a noted revivalist preacher. Previous to his assuming the Presidency of Union College, he had been President of Hampden Sidney College, in Virginia, and pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, to which latter charge he returned, on resigning his position in 1799.

Jonathan Edwards, a son of the celebrated divine of that name, occupied the Presidency from 1799 to 1801, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Jonathan Maxcy, who had previously been President of Brown University, and subsequently held a similar position in the College of South Carolina.

In 1804 the Rev. Eliphalet Nott was chosen President, being then in his thirty-first year. At this time the institution had a very small endowment and but few students. The State authorities, however, in 1814, sanctioned the raising of a fund of $200,000 by lottery, and the number of students in attendance soon began to increase. Throughout Dr. Nott's long Presidency, the College was one of the most popular in the country, although its numbers suffered considerably by reason of the Rebellion, and have not yet recovered their former average.

Dr. Nott died on the 29th of January, 1866, after a service of nearly sixty-two years. He was succeeded by the Rev. Laurens P. Hickok, D. D., who for several years previously had been the acting President, on account of the bodily infirmities of the venerable President.

The number of graduates to date is 4038. In addition to these, about 1200 students have been at different times connected with the University or partial course. The attendance during the past two years has been as follows:

	1866-67.	1865-66.
Seniors	39	71
Juniors	35	59
Sophomores	27	43
Freshmen	27	27
Partial Courses	35	23
Totals	163	223

The annual Commencement takes place on Wednesday, July 24.

Washington College,

located at Lexington, Virginia, in addition to being the most flourishing seat of learning in the Southern States, excepting the University of Virginia, has recently attracted a large share of attention, from the fact that its presiding officer is the late military chieftain of the Rebel army, General Robert E. Lee. It originated in a classical school established in the Valley of Virginia, by the early settlers, before the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. In 1782 its present charter was procured, the institution from that time to 1798 bearing the name of Liberty Hall Academy. In 1785 the Legislature of Virginia presented to George Washington one hundred shares in the James River Navigation Company, to be applied by him as he might desire, as he was unwilling to receive the gift except upon the condition that he should be at liberty to devote it to some public purpose. By his will, the stock was vested in the Liberty Hall Academy, which then received the name of Washington Academy, and subsequently of Washington College. It now yields the institution the yearly interest on $50,000. A subsequent endowment of $23,000 was received from the State "Society of Cincinnati," an association of Revolutionary officers. In 1826 a further endowment of $40,000 was received from the estate of John Robinson, of Rockbridge county, another Revolutionary soldier.

In the spring of 1861, the College being then in a very flourishing condition, its operations were interrupted by the outbreak of the Rebellion, and for a time altogether suspended. Most of the students entered a military organization which was connected for four years with the famous "Stonewall Brigade," winning from its first commander, General Stonewall Jackson, the designation of "more than brave young men." In June, 1864, while the town of Lexington was in possession of General Hunter's forces, the College buildings were considerably damaged, the chemical and philosophical apparatus destroyed, and the greater portion of the libraries scattered to the winds. In the summer of 1865 the Trustees resolved upon repairing the fortunes of the institution, and with that object in view hit upon the happy expedient of calling General Robert E. Lee to the Presidency. General Lee had the good sense to accept this offer, and at once entered upon the discharge of his duties. Five new professorships were established, and the course of study extended so as to embrace those scientific studies which satisfy the material requirements of the country at the present day. A considerable sum of money was also added to its former endowment, through the generosity of its friends, both North and South. The ravages made upon the Library were repaired to some extent by Mr. Rathmell Wilson, of Philadelphia, who donated a large number of rare and valuable books formerly belonging to his brother, the late Thomas B. Wilson. In October of last year, a Law Department was established for the first time, by adopting the "Lexington Law School," a private institution which, for the previous eighteen years, had been conducted by Professor John W. Brockenbrough, LL.D.

The system of instruction adopted in the College differs from that in vogue in the Northern States, the institution embracing, like the University of Virginia, a number of "schools," each of which is presided over by a particular Professor, and devoted to a special branch of study. On those who complete the course in a certain number of schools, attaining in each a *respectable* grade of scholarship, the degree of "Bachelor of Arts" or "Bachelor of Philosophy" is conferred; while those who give evidence of *distinguished* attainments are honored with the degree of "Master of Arts."

The whole number of students in attendance during the year 1865-66 was 146; and during the year 1866-67 the number rose to 399, of whom 23 were in the School of Law—a marked tribute to the popularity of General Lee with the people of the Southern States. In addition to this section of the country, there was present during the year just closed one representative from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Kansas, and California, each. The annual Commencement took place on the 27th of June.

Bowdoin College,

located at Brunswick, Maine, was chartered by the Legislature of Massachusetts, of which Maine then formed a dependency, in the year 1794. Its original endowment consisted of five townships of unsettled land. To this was added $6800 in land and money by the Hon. James Bowdoin, a son of the Governor Bowdoin from whom the institution took its name. In 1801 the Rev. Joseph McKeen, D. D., was elected President, and in 1802 he opened the College, with the assistance of one Professor, in a small building which served as his residence, in addition to accommodating the students. In 1806 the first class, of seven members, graduated. In 1807 the institution suffered a great loss in the death of President McKeen. He was succeeded by the Rev. Jesse Appleton, D. D., who held the office until 1819. The next incumbent was the Rev. William Allen, D. D., who had been President of Dartmouth University. The latter held the position from 1820 to 1839. In 1831, however, the College encountered difficulties similar to those which at one time beset Dartmouth. The President was then removed by an act of the Legislature of Maine, but he was reinstated by a decision of Justice Story, in the United States Circuit Court, guaranteeing the institution the exercise of its corporate rights. In 1839 the Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D., a profound theologian and writer, was called to the Presidency, which he retained until his resignation in 1866. In May, 1867, the Rev. Samuel Harris, D. D., who was for twelve years a professor in the theological seminary at Bangor, assumed the Presidency, to which he was elected a few months previously. In 1821, a medical school was established in connection with the College.

Bowdoin College has been in a very flourishing condition for many years, although its prosperity was somewhat interfered with by the late civil war. In the graduating class of 1825 there were 37 students; in that of 1837, 42; in that of 1843, 48; in that of 1857, 50; and in that of 1860, 54. In 1829 there were 45 medical graduates; since which time this department has not been as prosperous as before. In the general catalogue of 1864 we find the names of 1512 graduates of the academic department, of whom 387 were then deceased and 1125 living. The medical graduates in 1864 had amounted to 867, of whom only 117 were then deceased. During the past two years the following number of students have been in attendance:—

	1866-67.	1865-66.
Seniors	24	24
Juniors	25	26
Sophomores	35	34
Freshmen	37—121	47—131
Medical School—		
Third year	27	27
Second year	28	26
First year	56—111	55—108
Totals	232	239

Among the distinguished graduates of Bowdoin have been President Nathan Lord, of Dartmouth College, Senator William P. Fessenden, President Franklin Pierce, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Henry W. Longfellow, who was Professor of Modern Languages in the College from 1829 to 1835, when he was transferred to a similar post in Harvard; ex-Governor Alpheus Felch, of Michigan; the Rev. Dr. Daniel R. Goodwin, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania; William H. Allen, LL. D., late President of Girard College; ex-Governor John A. Andrew, of Massachusetts; and Governor Joshua L. Chamberlain, of Maine.

The Annual Commencement takes place on Wednesday, August 7th. Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts are the only States represented in the graduating class.

[In a few days we shall again resume this subject, giving accounts of the prominent institutions of learning which followed the above in the order of their establishment.]

A Wife of Brigham Young at Chatham Four Corners.

One of the wives of Brigham Young, Jr., is at Stanwix Hall, Chatham Four Corners, Columbia county. The hotel has been overrun with curious people, anxious to get a glimpse at her. She is about thirty years of age and fine looking. She is a daughter of a gentleman who was formerly a Baptist clergyman at West Stockbridge, joined the Mormons under Joe Smith, and had charge of the College at Nauvoo. She creates a sensation about the country where she is temporarily residing.—*Poughkeepsie Eagle, July 18.*

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Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET STREET

104 BARRELS FLOUR.

Will be sold at Auction by POWELL & WEST, No. 28 SOUTH FRONT STREET, 104 BARRELS FLOUR,

The property of the Government, and sold because of surplus quantity.

Sale to begin at 11 o'clock A. M., 23d JULY, 1867. C. L. KILBURN, Brevet Brig.-Gen., A. C. G. S.

7 19 3t

EXCURSIONS.

FOR CAPE MAY.—THE SPLENdid steamer SUE, Captain C. TAGGART, will take the "relton's" place on the CAPE MAY ROUTE.

The SUE was built to run in the Chesapeake Bay, is handsomely furnished, has fine state-room accommodation, and fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.

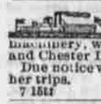
The SUE will leave CHESNUT Street Wharf on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, returning on alternate days.

Fare to Cape May, $2.50, including carriage hire: Servants, $1.75; Children, $1.25.

7 18 3t G. H. HUDDELL.

EXCURSIONS UP THE RIVER.—The splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER makes daily Afternoon Excursions to Burlington and Bristol, stopping at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly, each way. These excursions leave CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon. Returning, leave Bristol at 4 o'clock, arriving in the city at 6 o'clock P. M.

FARE—Excursion, 40 cts. Each way, 25c. [5 25 3m



THE STEAMER ELIZA HANCOX having met with an accident to her machinery, will be withdrawn from the Wilmington and Chester Line for a few days to undergo repairs.

Due notice will be given when she is ready to resume her trips.

7 15tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

BOARDING WANTED.

BOARD WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN, by the 1st of August. Private family preferred. Best of reference given. Address, stating terms, etc., MUTUAL, this Office. 7 18 3t*

SUMMER TRAVEL

VIA

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SHORTEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE TO WILKESBARRE,

MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, ALLENTOWN, MOUNT CARMEL, HAZLETON,

BETHLEHEM,

And all points in the LEHIGH MAHANOY, AND WYOMING VALLEYS

Commodious Cars, Smooth Track, Fine Scenery, and Excellent Hotels are the specialties of this route.

Through to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk without change of cars.

EXCURSION TICKETS,

From Philadelphia to Principal Points, issued from the TICKET OFFICES ONLY, at Reduced Rates, on Saturdays, good to return till Monday evening.

EXCURSION TICKETS TO WILKESBARRE, Good for TEN DAYS, issued any day.

Through Trains leave the Depot, BERKS and AMERICAN streets, at 7.45 A. M., 1.30 P. M., and 5.20 P. M.

For particulars see Time Table in daily papers.

ELLIS CLARK, General Agent.

Philadelphia, July 1, 1867.

Tickets sold and Baggage Checked through to the principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH St. 7 9-1m

CAMP MEETING,

VINELAND, NEW JERSEY,

COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, JULY 17.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES

Leave foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), as follows, commencing July 17, 1867:—

FOR VINELAND, 8.00 A. M., 9.00 A. M., 3.00 P. M., and 3.30 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS.

LEAVE VINELAND FOR PHILADELPHIA at 7.15 A. M., 8.25 A. M., 3.19 P. M., and 6.35 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, good any time during the Camp, $1.75. WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

7 15 10t

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

CAPITAL.....$500,000

DIRECTORS.

N. B. BROWNE, EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK, ALEXANDER HENRY
JOHN WELSH, S. A. CALDWELL,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, HENRY C. GIBSON,
CHARLES MACALESTER.

Office in the Fire proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds.....$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities.....50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.....$1.25 per $100.
Silver Coin or Bullion.....25 per $10
Gold or Silver Plate.....$1 per $10
Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $50, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.

Interest allowed on Money Deposits.

This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

12 13m wtp] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

KEEP THEM AT HAND!

PATENTED 11th MONTH, 1866.

7 12 2mtp